Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and tletters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns the paper.

PERMS —\$250 per annum, payable in address or \$300 at the expiration of six months.

Letters and communications must be rost paid to the expiration of six months.

Note—Mr. Isaac Krapp, the late publisher, and transferred his interest in the subscription-list Mr. Gardisos, for two years from the first of Janusica, the pecuniary concerns of the Lierrator now under the direction and supervision of a commer, consisting of the following gentlemes: Franslessos, Samuel Philbrick, Ellis Gray Los-Eggen Quiser, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 41.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

IF Alarming! most alarming! Where does the Money come from ! Negroes armed with British Gold!!

What can be more insulting to the honest work-

nen than to have large sums of money thrust their noses by negroes, bantering them to bet yor of Martin Van Buren? What greater ininto of Martin Van Buren? What greater inity can be offered to a free white citizen than degraded negroes should scornfully shake a key hag in his face, daring him to bet sgainst seral Harrison? Many of these black British ugs infest the corners of our streets, impudently ng our democracy to bet on the result of the procedure. Where, we ask, do these negro ng election. Where, we ask, do these negroings' get the money they have in their possesThey don't bet tens, nor fifties, but HUN-DS! We are informed, on authority which is outside, and which can be substantiated by afthat Thomas Cisco, the nigger living at 565 at, that I nomes Cisco, the nigger living at 365 adway, near the log cabin, is one of this black nig club, and that he is actively engaged in beton Harrison. On Saturday last he attempted ake a bet on the corner of Mercer and Prince ts, and was indignantly repulsed by the demmortifying enough to the poor honest demo-to be insulted by the white portion of the

who live in stately palaces, importuning bet when they know that but few among us e able to do so, but when money is placed in the nois of impudent and degraded negroes, it is an in-mity entirely insufferable, and when we are morertain that the immense betting fund in pos-n of the 'whig' party is received from the ributions of British stock-jobbers and fund-gers, it should awaken the alarm of every erican citizen. We advise our democratic merican citizen. We advise our democratic when they wish to risk the BRITISH GOLD.—N. F. Era.

From the Biblical (!) Recorder and Watchman. The Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. SUMTERVILLE, Aug. 31st, 1840.

Bas. Merepith:

You are requested to publish the following presuble and resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Sumter Union at its recent meeting.

J. D.

Whereas, a certain Convention recently held in ecity of New-York, styling itself the 'American oust Anti-Slavery Convention, has seen fit to is an address to southern Baptists, in which are in leated the most abhorrent sentiments, and in hich we are charged with the most flagrant offen-s: and whereas, said address has been sent to any of us as pastors, as well as to many of our arches, we feel called upon, as southern Baptists, addidly to express our views in relation to this

atter. Therefore, unanimously resolved,

I. That whatever credit christian charity may
spose us to give to the members of the above Constion, and to the authors of the above address for sincerity in what they have done, or may do, we hereby express our decided opposition to the princi-

ples upon which they are organized.

2. That we cannot but consider the measures they are pursuing as impolitic and injurious; highly calculated to frustrate the very object for the attainment of which they are so zealously laboring.

3. That our minds on the subject of the sinful-

ness of slavery are not to be enlightened by mere threats; and that the only tendency of such threats will be, if persisted in, to produce alienation of feelbetween the northern and southern portions of

4. That we cannot but regard the 'American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention' as interfering in business in which they have neither legal nor scrip-tural right to interfere; and would respectfully reem to 'study to be quiet, and to mind

5. That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Recorder and Watchman.

JAMES DUPRE, Pres. CALEB WILLIAMS, Sec. pro tem.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

The Abolitionists. By their miserable proceedings, they are heaping happiness and woe upon the poor negro's head.
madly zealous, so fantastically enthusiastic are nt it is to be feared, they will never cease diabolical labors until they have been the means of consigning the blacks to the very lowest lepths of degradation. The *im*-policy which they advocate, instead of tending to free the slaves of the South or make their condition better, is acting like a battering-ram upon the free negroes of the North—causing them to become discontented with the sphere of life in which the Creator of all good as seen fit to place them, and to envy and pine af-or the condition of those with whom they never can old intercourse, until the mark of God's wrath is hold intercourse, until the mark of God's wrath is erased from their countenance. This sign of separation, placed upon them by Ounipotence, Omnipotence only can remove. To prove that attempts to equalize what Heaven has made unequal, are productive only of unhappiness and vexation, we give without further comment, the following fact. At the sixth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New-York, Mr. Harris, (if we knew his first name we would append Esquire,) a black man, a graduate of the University of Vermont, (the sequel will show his sense of gratitude for his white education) made a speech, the burden of which it seques near a complaint that he and his colwhich, it seems, was a complaint that he and his col-leagues, in going from Philadelphia to New-York, are not permitted to take seats in the cars occupi white people, although they offered full price! verily, for the very altempt to obtain such a privi-ege, their abettors should be compelled to pay **Two** TUL PRICES, wherever and whenever they travel, by land or by water. The effects of our surprise, Mr. Advertiser, at the impudence of — Harris, Esq. A. B. A. M. and his sable colleagues, have been nuch longer article than we at first intended. To conclude, Mr. Advertiser, with a word of advice. Do not, in order to show off the morality and Christhe formal of the forethe of the formal of the formal of the formal of the formal of t treme surprise paralysed all your physical energies. Never, if it can be avoided, make a 'virtue of ne-

> Hot-headed Abolition Devils. NORFOLK, Aug. 28, 1840.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald.

DEAR SIRWe feel much indebted to you for watching with so much vigilance the movements of those hot-headed devils, commonly called Abolitionists; for rest assured, if their nefarious schemes are not ex-posed, and proper steps taken to prevent their carrying them out, the days of our Union are num-bered.

Considerable excitement has been produced in our usually quiet town for some days past, in con-requence of certain disclosures made by one or two pegroes, before the Mayor, relative to an insurrecnegroes, before the Mayor, relative to an insurrectionary movement, that was to have taken place at some certain time, in and about our neighborhood. A strong military guard is kept up every night, and nothing in the shape of a darkey's face is now to be seen after the big town clock hammers the hour of nine. We shall rely on your watching the Abolitionists with you, and you may feel assured that we shall keep a strict watch over the slaves with us.

Very truly, your friends, &c.



COMMUNICATIONS.

oths—which encircles judgment, mercy and love and of the desperate lengths to which this spirit

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

OCTOBER 9, 1840.

They monopolized the Messiah-all the blessings, romises, and glory of his kingdom; and hence, the Letters from James Boyle.

No. III.

Dearly Beloved Brother:

We have on record, in authentic history, one of the instriking instances of the nature and character of that spirit which circumscribes universal truths—which encircles judgment, mercy and love—and of the desperate lengths to which this spirit which circumscribes universal truths—which encircles judgment, mercy and love—in the most striking instances of the nature and character of that spirit which encircles judgment, mercy and love—and of the desperate lengths to which this spirit where against the proper and further, brought where against the Proper is and further, brought and of the desperate lengths to which this spirit will conduct men, when once they have thrown themselves, as a rampart, around an unrighteous and inhuman monopoly, to shield and perpetuate it. The record of this instance is given, in part, in the following words:—

And Jesus came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up 1 and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up to read. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias: and when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath amointed me to prach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to healthe broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the neceptable year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and begave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and he when he had given him license, Paul stood on the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and he when he had given him license, Paul stood on the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and he when he had given him license, Paul stood on the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he closed the book and the prophet year of the Lord. And he closed the book, and he when he had given him license, Paul stood on the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he seal on the wind the properation of the Lord is upon me, because he had a mointed me to preach the gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the year of the Lord. And he said them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him. And he began to say unto the minister, and sat down and the prophet year of t object, 'they banished the Holy One of Israel,' circumposed the world's Messiah and his salvation—they claimed all that they possessed, and which had been bestored upon them for the common benefit of the human ace, as their exclusive and indefeasible right—they extracted all humanity from religion by making the service of God a tyranny over man, and Christ a criminal, because he relieved the oppressed on their Sabbath, and piously observed all days alike; they transformed all piety into a burning zeal for forms, carnal ordinances, the observance of days, temple worship, and subservience to a hypocritical priesthood—they excommunicated, proscribed, persecuted and murdered those among themselves, who were for tulfilling the morning, and finding I had gone out, but unshaken firaness.

Calling next morning, and finding I had gone out, with unshaken firaness.

Calling next morning, and finding I had gone out, with unshaken firaness.

Calling next morning, and finding I had gone out, with unshaken firaness.

Calling next morning, and finding I had gone out, with unshaken firaness.

The Jewish nation having long regarded themselves as they truly were in one sense, the chosen people of God; having been favored, at sundry times and in divers manners with second series with second series and in divers manners with second series and in divers manners with second series and in favor of Christ, the divinity of his mission, and also all the severe things with people of God; having been favored, at sundry times and in divers manners, with special revelations from heaven—with great and precious promises, innumerable blessings, extraordinary visitations and interpositions for their deliverance in time of seven thunders. This view of the Jewish csprit du dispensable to the moral enfranchisement of un and interpositions for their deliverance in time of danger and calamity—in being made the depositary of the only true knowledge of God, his government and law, and the prospective mother of the Messiah, were induced falsely to infer, that these favors were intended merely for their benefit alone, and were never designed to be ultimately beneficial to any other people, as distinct from themselves. Instead of viewing themselves as students under the tuition of the Divine Teacher, receiving instruction and moral discipline with the design, that, in the fulness of times, they should graduate and go out as moral instructors, under God, to the whole world, and as the almoners of Divine Beneficence, distributing the inestimable gifts put into their hands to every creature under heaven, they regarded the every creature under heaven, they regarded the whole as intended for their own personal or national profit and aggrandizement. They did not underhead and front of Christ's offending and of his apos-

tond, that all those great permanent principles, which were communicated to their nation, after having been matured in their own minds, their various modifications, their value and power in some measure. When Christ read the words of Isaiah respecting ure developed, were to have been made the com-mon property of human nature.

That the purpose of God, in all that he bestowed the acceptable year of the Lord—they applied the upon the Jewish people was, in time, to bless and enrich the whole world of mankind, is evident from the promise which he made at different times separately to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob:—'I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land where-unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land where-unit blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will bess thee and in multiplying I will bess thee and in multiplying the second in thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan; and hence most odious power—exorbitantly taxed to supin blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I port this government; exposed to the licentiousness will multiply thee; for a father of many nations and violence of an alien soldiery in possession of have I made thee, and in thee and in thy seed shall their city and temple, and often obliged to submit to insults offered their religion and worship. The me blessed. From this it will be seen, that it liberty they were expecting was deliverance from was the mind of God from the beginning, through the Jewish nation, at some future age, to confer time looking for the sudden appearance of their Mexico for interval and institute the whole institute the west at this very the whole institute the proposed and institute the proposed and was the mind of God from the beginning, through the Jewish nation, at some future age, to confer equal and inestimable blessings upon the whole earth. But so they did not apprehend it—they took it for granted, that the whole was intended for themselves only, and that all others were forever excluded from whatever had been bestowed upon them, unless they were incorporated into their name, creed, customs and religion. Being habituated to the contemplation of themselves as the lineal descendants of Abraham, the friend of God—a man of singular integrity and faith, distinguished by an intimacy and familiar intercourse with Divinity, and by special promises of protection and favor; they came at length to the conclusion, that their natural relationship to Abraham gave them an heredited in the promises which proceeded out of the mouth of Jesus, when he said, 'This day is this scripture fulfilled,' or about to be, in your ears.' (See Mark is, 14, 15.) Bet they instantly began to inquire, 'Is not this Joseph's son?' Can this man be that persong upon whom the 'Spirit of the Lord should read the promises which were based upon these; and hence, they esteemed them inalienable; or judged that by no act of theirs could they be for

and nence, they esteched them indicators; or judged that by no act of theirs could they be for feited. We see here the reason, why the Jews met all the teachings and counsels of Christ with, what was to them, a sufficient insurance policy against all fatal evil—'We be Abraham's seed'—'Abradinary proof of your power and skill before you deham is our father.' And here also we learn the rea- mand our assent to such high pretensionsham is our father.' And here also we learn the reason why that son of thunder, John the Baptist, fuluinated such a fearful menace in their cars, saying,
'Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father: for now the axe is laid unto the
root of the trees; Every tree, therefore, which
bringeth not forth good fruits is hewn down, and
cast into the fire'—think not that, without good
fruits of your own, the faithfulness of Abraham can
save you from impending ruin.

Having been so long accustomed to the peculiar
and distinguishing care and guardianship of God—
to the instructions and counsels of inspired prophets
and seers—to the imposing religious ceremonial of and seers—to the imposing religious ceremonial of a divinely appointed priesthood—to the visible super-intendence of men endowed with extraordinary pow-ters and gifts, and to the separate and pre-eminent position which they occupied in other respects—they very naturally concluded, that their exclusive Jews, but was as free to bestow blessings upon consensing of all, those things was intended to a minerate and supervised to the supervised supervised by his hearers, no miracle which be could dead, could prove—that God did not consider himself obliged to confine all his benevolence to the consension of all, those things was intended to a minerate and supervised by his hearers, no miracle which he could dead, could prove—that God did not consider himself of the consension of the could prove—that God did not consider himself of the consension of the c they very naturally concluded, that their exclusive Jews, but was as free to bestow blessings upon possession of all these things was intended to be permanent—from this they proceeded as naturally to claim the whole as their indefeasible right; and chirally from this, as a necessary consequence, to presume so far as to put God Almighty under law, by prohibiting him from exercising his clemency or beneficence without the precincts of their nation. In the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while they had taken this last step is evident from the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy, while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy while the latter headed by Elisha of his leprosy. That they had taken this last step, is evident from the wrath which was excited in the minds of his Jewish hearers when Christ informed them, that God had relieved a heathen widow, and healed affects, in connection with the circumstances in which Gentile leper, while widows in Israel remained unrelieved, and lepers were left uncleansed. This the Messiah, not of the Jews only, but of the world and the same in which he was to be a deliverer of relieved, and lepers were left uncleansed. This disposition to monopolize God seems to have been strongly infixed in their minds, that even their conversion to Christianity was apparently insufficient to remove it, as was manifest in the comparatively few who embraced it. This appears very evident from Paul's epistle to the Roman church, which was made up of both Jews and Gentiles, and in which much uncasiness existed on the part of the Jews because Gentiles without circumcision were received and treated as upon an equality with them. These Jews, though professing Christianity, Paul found it necessary to remonstrate with in the following manner—Is he the God of the Jews only, but of the Wessiah, not of the Jews only, but of the was to be a deliverer of the captives, and to whom. He had said enough—the was fully understood, his position was established to could bring under their feet, (their own scriptures,) when he touched their monopoly. All the ferceity of the tiger was roused; they developed at once all the headlong fury of a mob—arose in tumult, thrust him out of their synagogue, and through the could bring under their feet, (their own scriptures,) when he touched their monopoly. All the ferceity of the tiger was roused; they developed at once all the headlong fury of a mob—arose in tumult, thrust him out of their synagogue, and through the captives, and to whom. He had said enough—the was fully understood, his position was established to could bring under their feet, (their own scriptures,) when he touched their monopoly. All the ferceity of the tiger was roused; they developed at once all the headlong fury of a mob—arose in tumult, thrust him out of their synagogue, and through the ferceity of the tiger was roused; they developed at once all the headlong fury of a mob—arose in tumult, thrust him out of their synagogue, and through the ferceity of the tiger was roused; they developed at once all the headlong fury of a mob—arose in tumult, thrust him out of their synagogue, and through the rich that the fer

conferred upon them, were bestowed with a view to their subsequent equal diffusion over the whole earth; and that, with this equal diffusion, their existenceas a digitant and peculiar people should case. With the object of God fully before them, they entered into covenant with him to fulfil his will, to carry out his great and benevolent purpose. But in process of time they became 'New Ordan-12ED,' imbited the spirit of conservation, circumscribed light and love, and monopolized the whole to themselves. They thus reversed the design of God, perverted al his gifts, and turned all his own engines against himself and his intelligent universe. They became traitors, apostates, hypocrites, and perjured tiemselves before heaven and men. In consequence of these changes in their character and object, 'they banished the Holy One of Israel,' circumposed the world's Messiah and his salvation—

were for tulfilling the benevoient intentions of God, and their covenant with him—they imbibed a most malignant prejudice, and bitter hatred toward the Gentile world, and all who desired their salvation— they trampled their own inspired scriptures under their feet, whenever they conflicted with their prejudices, man-hatred and monopoly—they virtually de-nied all personal responsibility, by substituting the faith, the piety, the labors and self-denial of their fathers for their own individual faithfulness; and made the virtues of their ancestors, and the promises

granted to them, their hereditary right, and thus hoped, while stained with every vice, to shield themselves from reprobation and wrath—they pertinaciously followed as their leaders, acknowledged as their rulers, and sustained as their teachers and priests, men who were insatiably ambitious, devoid of all principle, and dead to humanity—they caused the name of God to be blasphemed among the Gentiles through their inexorable selfishness, sectarian malignity, and inhuman contempt of all other people, whom they uniformly denominated 'pocs'—they thus presented themselves as the greatest obstruc tion in the way of the world's redemption which existed; and their utter overthrow, therefore, was in

dispensable to the moral chiranchisement of universal human nature.

It was this view of their position which led the apostle Paul to insist, that 'the casting away of the Jews was necessary to the reconciling of the world, that through their full salvation might come to the Gentiles." To this end they were given up to strong delusions; in consequence of which they became divided into numerous factions, destroyed their own sources and one another, made themselves an easy

I have little or no expectation of being released from my confinement before second or third day next. My situation is as comfortable as can be looked for, in such a place. Though it is by no means agreeable to my feelings to be thus familiar with bars and bolts, and all the insignia of bondage; still, my chief concern is on account of the anxiety manifested by my friends. While dire misfortune sits like an incubus upon me, and holds my body in most unpleasant 'durance,' my mind is perfectly buoyant, and my conscience easy. I know that I have acted honestly and uprightly; that my difficulties have arisen from causes entirely unforeseen, and beyond the possibility of control:—therefore I ties have arisen from causes entirely unforeseen, and beyond the possibility of control:—therefore I consider it unneccessary to indulge in grief, while I consider it unneccessary to induige in grief, while deeply regret the existing state of things. My friends have my sincere thanks for their sympathy and benevolence; yet I hope they will not let my hapless misfortunes disturb their feelings. We meet with many obstacles in the pursuit of happimeet with many obstacles in the pursuit of happi-ness; and they are most likely to attain it, who submit in quiet resignation to the will of an unerr-

ng Providence.
Please accept the little effusion, here enclosed, as a small memento of one who, however unworthy he may be of thy esteem, will ever bear thy kindness and friendship in the most grateful remembrance.

Most sincerely and truly,

Thine in the bonds of

Though foul abuse, and prison-walls, And toil, and hunger, may have brought Their dangers and their grievous thralls :—

I yet survive :-my spirit soars, Above the eagle's loftiest flight;

Oh! think of those, whose 'bonds' endure
While life endures :—for we must all,
'As bound with them,' feel insecure,
Till proud oppression's temple fall—

And slaves, released from tyrant-power, May stand erect before high Heaven; pending their earthly fleeting hour In praise to God, for all his bounties given.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th mo. 18th, 1838.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th mo. 18th, 1838.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:
I thought, last evening, that I should be able to call this morning, about 9 o'clock; but I have not had it in my power to get away from our friends, until now—nearly the middle of the day.

Well!—My papers, books, clothes—every thing of value, (except my Journal in Mexico, &c.) are all—all gone! a total sacrifice on the altar of Universal Emancipation. They have not yet got my conscience—they have not taken my heart—and, until, they rob me of these, they cannot present me from pleading the me of these, they cannot prevent me from pleading the cause of the suffering slave.

'The tyrant (may even) hold the body bound,
But knows not what a range the spirit takes.'

I am not disheartened; though every thing of earthly nature in the (shape of property) is lost. Let us persevere in the good cause. We shall assuredly TRI-. .

Most respectfully, B. LUNDY. He afterwards discovered that his set of the 'Geus of Universal Emancipation' was saved.

ENGLAND.

Speech of Rev. Mr. Bunting.

At a recent anti-slavery meeting held in Newcastle ipon-Tyne, at which Messrs. Birney and Stanton ware present, after a speech from the former in rela-

tion to American slavery-The Rev. W. M. Bunting (Wesleyan Minister) at this moment addressed the chair from the lower resources and one another, made themselves an easy at prey to their enemies, and brought upon themselves unexampled misery, and upon their city and temple final ruin. All these things they owed in the first place to their priests, scribes and pharisees, who led them to the verge of the precipice down which they were thrown—'The leaders of the people caused them to err, and those who were led of them were destroyed.'

This nation, and the corrupt conservative sects the recommendation of the contrary, if any person should feel it right to destroyed.'

This nation, and the corrupt conservative sects and associations, with their unprincipled rulers, and demagogues, and bishops, and priests, and monopolists at their head, may here gaze upon a full-length portrait of themselves. The spirit and character of the Jewish people, as here described, have been fully imbibed, literally imitated, and perfectly developed, both in church and state; and here they may read the absolute certainty of their final doom.

Their harvest is past, their summer is ended, and they are not saved from their atrocious villanies—

tire and cordial concurrence with the resolution. On the contrary, if any person should feel it right to question him as to the ficelity of his adherence to the abolition cause, he should be disposed to reply to him, nearly in the language of a member of a respectable society, who, being asked one morning how he did, replied,—'Friend, thee has asked me that question there times this week; I am pretty well thank ye; and when any alteration takes place for the worse, I will take care to let thee know.'

(Laughter.) That was his (Mr. Bunting's) state of feeling in relation to the great abolition cause. It Their harvest is past, their summer is ended, and they are not saved from their atrocious villanies—their utter subversion is therefore indispensable to the universal diffusion of light, and liberty, and love.

JAMES BOYLE.

The Lamented Lundy.

Copy of a Note and accompanying Lines, addressed to Lucretia Mott, from Benjamin Lundy, during a week's imprisonment on account of an old debt, from which he had been discharged by the insolvent Law of Maryland.

Philadelphia Prison, 9th mo. 19th, 1835.

Dear Frien:

I have little or no expectation of being released from my confinement before second or third day next. My situation is as confortable, as can be defined as a confinement before second or third day next. My situation is as confortable, as can be defined as confinement before second or third day next. My situation is as confortable, as can be a confortable,

ble resolution—refusing to colored persons in the slave states the right to give evidence on church trials-that during those proceedings the excellent and high-minded minister, whom the votes of the British Conference had just placed at its head, was present, and gave, by his presence, a tacit and im-plied sanction to that resolution. Now he had it in-charge from himself to say that such was not the fact; and that he had been in this respect, no doubt fact; and that he had been in this respect, no doubt very unintentionally, but still, entirely misrepresented. Mr. Newton was the bearer of, he believed, the fourth remonstrance against the system o. American slavery, especially as it obtained within the American Episcopal Church, which the Conference had sent from this country. And he (Mr. Bunting) should have been thankful, would their time have Thine in the bonds of universal affection, L. Mott.

L. Mott.

To my esteemed friend, L. M. who kindly visited me, and administered to my necessities while in prison, at Philadelphia, 9th mo. 14th, 1835.

Thou know'st full well, my cherished friend, What 'tis to feel for others wo; But those dire 'bonds,' that bosoms rend, O may'st thou never, never know.

The lash that flays the wearied limb—
The 'iron,' entering the soul—
We may not feel:—but think of him, Beneath the tyraut's mad control.

What have I suffered?—Ah! 'tis nought:
Though foul abuse, and prison-walls, And toil, and hunger, may have brought ty that offered, of reiterating and enforcing the unanimous and zealous sentiments of the British Conference in reference to this subject. He was compelled however, by his preaching engagements, to leave Baltimore a day or two before the question of the admission of colored evidence came up. 'Previously to this,' said Mr. Bunting, 'Mr. Newton took a private opportunity of saying to leading members of the Conference,—'The eyes of the whole civilized and Christian world are upon you. I warn you to beware what course you pursue.' Now this is all, I declare conscientiously, that I think it was in the I declare conscientionsly, that I think it was in the power of our representative to do. Beyond these reiterated remonstrances, it is impossible for us, consistently with the circumstrances of the American
Episcopal Church, which are different from our own,
to have proceeded. There is only one step further
which we could take. And in coming to Conference, I assure you it was an anxious question with
me, whether we ought not to proceed to scmething
more practical, amounting to a disclaimer of all future connexion with the American Church while
she continued in sin. (Applause.) If you will per-

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.

Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusettis.—Wim. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elisa Richards, Weynouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterlanen;—A. Bearse, Centre ville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton,—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ash, burnhum;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough,—[I]—For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 510.

because by such a step we should forfeit the oppor-tunity and right of reiterating the remonstrances tunity and right of reiterating the remonstrances which experience proved had already been in a great degree effective; and in the second place, because I considered, that while there are to be found some of the worst specimens of fullen nature in America, there are also to be found there some of the noblest specimens of humanity. I knew that memorials from upwards of 10,000 Methodists had been presented to the Baltimore Conference in favor of abolition, and that among them were upwards of 500 ministers; and I was informed they constituted only a tenth part of the members of the Episcopal Methodist Church of America who hold the same sentiments. I thought, in these circumstances, that not ments. I thought, in these circumstances, that not only was it inexpedient to lose our influence over the delinquent majority, and our opportunities of remonstrating against their misdoings, from time to time, but that it would be, further, ungenerous in us to desert that noble band of abolitionists, who expect so much from our sympathy and support. Hence I came to the conclusion tnat it was advisable to maintain that sort of ceremonious intercourse with our American brethren, which would retain to as the opportunity of exercising such moral influence as we possessed over them, and give support and countenance to those of the ministers and people who are abolitionists, and who, I trust, are destined, in brief time, to become the majority. I, for one,—and I know that there are those present, members of the same Conference, to whose sympathies I am indebted on this occasion still more than to your indulgence—I, for one, would never belong to any section of the catholic church of Christ which would not employ its practical influence in this righteous cause within the limits of any thing like Christian discretion; on the contrary, I feel proud that I have the privilege to belong to a denomination, which has never withheld its protest against slavery all the world over, but particularly against that noxious, pestilential, mephytic and abominable system, which obtains in liberty-canting but slaveholding America. obtains in liberty-canting but slaveholding America. (Applause.) I imagine that I do not improperly disclose any part of the proceedings of my reverend brethren, when I state that only this morning an appeal to their sympathy was presented from the Committee of this Association, of which I am as good a member as any of you; and that by an individual, to whom nothing but the delicacy of relationship prevents me from referring with reverential eulogy, an answer was proposed, and on his motion adoptan answer was proposed, and on his motion adopted, pledging the British Conference to the renewal of all those efforts and exposulations against the system of American slavery, by which it has hitherto

een distinguished. (Applause.)

Mr. Birner disclaimed the slightest intention to impugn the conduct of Mr. Newton; but to show the futility of transmitting protests to the American Conference, he had only to mention that they were Conference, he had only to mention that they were laid on the table as things unfit for publication, and their contents carefully kept from the eyes of the world. Nothing, in fact, was known of them out of the American Conference. If he could be furnished with copies of all the addresses which had been sent from the British to the American Conference, but the last the fact that multiparties in American.

should see to their publication in America.

Mr. Bunting observed, that the addresses previus to that of last year had all been circulated with the Conference Minutes,

Mr. Birney—I shall be much obliged to you

r copies of them.

Mr. Bunting—Certainly; and I shall be most happy to share with you the expense of their circu-lation. (Applause.)

POLITICAL.

From the Christian Witness. A Third Political Party.

The first objection which we will now urge to the movement is one of time. To say nothing of the great mass of electors, abolitionists are themselves unprepared for it. It is new to them—the estion of olitical action in any form is comparaquestion of political action in any form is compara-tively new to them. Perhaps they have not paid that attention to it which its relative importance de-mands—certainly, as a body, they have not paid that attention to it which is requisite to convince them an indep party, upon anti-slavery grounds, is either right or expedient. But the measure, if it be right, is one of vast importance. It is therefore desirable that it should be brought forward under the most favorable circumstances, and at the most favorable time. Are reminstances, and at the most avorance time. Are men's minds sufficiently calm to reason coolly upon it—to give the arguments of the third party men the consideration they deserve? We think not. We are in the midst of a political excitement, more general and more intense, probably, than any previous one in the history of our country. Vast interests are supposed to be at stake, and each party evidently holicyes that the proposerity of the country. ly believes that the prosperity of the country, if not the very character of our institutions, is involved in the result of the pending Presidential election. Men feel that their interests as individuals are at stake—that as the contest is decided, so will ruin or prosperity be the result. Whether they are right or rong in these feelings and views, we need not de-de. It is enough that they exist, and of consequence intense excitement prevails. In this state of things, it strikes us as impolitic on the part of the friends of the third party measure, to bring it for-ward. They cannot hope to obtain a fair investigation of its claims, but they have every reason to apprehend that it will be prejudged and condemned and that the decision given against it under such circumstances will be difficult of reversal, even when the cause which prduced it has passed away. Un-der existing circumstances, therefore, we should suppose that even the friends of the measure would

suppose that even the friends of the measure would hesitate about pressing it at this particular time.

A second objection is, that a political organization would necessarily interfere with other and approved instrumentalities for the furtherance of our enterprise. Hitherto the anti-slavery cause has been regarded as mainly a religious enterprise, and as such it has powerfully appealed to the religious sentiment of the community. Except where proslavery has kept the key, the churches have been opened to us, and men of every sect have listened to our doctrines and received them as a portion of the religion of the Bible. Thus have our friends multiplied, and our cause has gone forward from conquerreligion of the Bible. Thus have our friends multiplied, and our cause has gone forward from conquering to conquer. But change the prominent aspect of our cause from religious to political, and what would be the result? Its sacredness, in the eyes of multitudes would be gone. Other than pro-slavery influences would shut the churches upon us. Men who abjure politics from conscientious motives would abjure us. The aspect of disinterestedness which our cause would otherwise wear, would be lost, while its most ardent friends would be in danger of neglecting that 'moral suasion' which is now lost, while its most ardent friends would be in danger of neglecting that 'moral suasion' which is now
felt to be so important to our success, and unduly
elevating 'political action' in its stead. If a political organization, upon anti-slavery principles, shall
ever be necessary, we are persuaded that it cannot
be entered into with any prospect of success until
the public mind is to a far greater extent enlightenentered types the general question of slavery and proped upon the general question of slavery, and upon the controlling influence which it exercises over every department of our National Legislature. Discussion, thorough, dispassionate, searching, must precede such organization,—but, comparatively speaking, we have just commenced the discussion of our political duties in reference to slavery, and the great mass of abolitionists are not are not prepared to take the stand that the third party men desire.

were received and troated as upon an equality with their city, that they might cast hun down the precithem. These Jews, though professing Christianity,
Paul found it necessary to remonstrate with in the
following manner—'Is he the God of the Jews only?'
is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles? The Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles? The Gentiles? The Gentiles with the received and troated as upon an equality with their city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her city, that they might cast hun down the precibut her could take. And in coming to Confer which their city, that any their city, that any the procedure of the more ough of the more ough cast of the movement thus as an anxious question which we could take. And in coming to confer which their city, that any their city, that any the precibut her creation. The present out of the more ough cast hun down the precibut her could take. And in coming to confer out in the price out is the the could take. And in coming to confer out is the price, I assure you it was an anxious question whi

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S HOME.

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L. E. FULLER. CKSON. he subscriber has ator, with the will on, late of Boston, leceased, and has iving bond as the ing demands upon ired to exhibit the he said estate, are

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paper controversy. Such things are not only to be deprecated, but, if possible, avoided. If the third party men could show a 'Thus saith the Lord,' as their authority in the matter—could ed upon this very question, and engaged in a newstheir authority in the matter—could they clearly prove that duly, in the highest sense of the term, mands that such a movement be made, all contro versy with them, so far as we are concerned, would be at an end. The doctrine of expediency would have no right to interfere in the matter. The way of every honest man would be plain. But few will claim that such an organization is required by the moral law. It is a movement, the propriety or im-propriety of which is to be decided in view of circum-Expediency here may be rightfully co

stances. Expediency here may be rightfully consulted—and if the measure can be shown to be inexpedient, that should be considered a sufficient ground for its abandonment.

We honor our third party friends for their zeal and self-denial, however widely we may differ from them in opinion; and when we hear their motives unjustly impeached, we shall be as prompt to defend them as we shall be to vindicate our own.

But we shall be to fine timest importance that our But we think it of the utmost importance that or cause should maintain its prominent characteristic as a moral and religious enterprise, and this it will inevitably lose if we suffer ourselves to be resolved into a political association.

From the Philanthropist.

Eloquent Record.

It has been the custom of the political papers to come out with an 'Eloquent record of the and doings of their candidates.—We propose to do and doings of their candidates.—We propose to do ne out with an 'Eloquent record' of the sayings the same, impartially, with regard to all the candidates for the Presidency now before the pub-lic, taking them all in their turn. For certain reasons, we begin this with the following:

HARRISON RECORD.

For the particular benefit of Whig Abolitionists. 1791. 'At the age of 18, I became a member of an abolition society.'—Harrison's Address to his constituents, 1822. 1802. Dec.—While Governor of Indiana, presided

1802. Dec.—White Governor of Indiana, presided in a convention and signed a petition to Congress praying that the 6th section of the old ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery N. W. of the Ohio river might be suspended.
1803. In conjunction with the two Judges of Indiana, made a territorial law, compelling negroes brought into the territory to fulfil the contracts which their masters had extorted from them in a slave State—in fact establishing slavery for life.

slave State-in fact establishing slavery for life. 805. Signed a law, authorizing slaveholders to bring slaves under 15 years old into the terri-

tory, and to hold them until the males were 55 and the females 32. And negroes over 14 might be held for life if an agreement to that effect could be extorted from them in presence of the county clerk.—In every census of the U. States, these persons were counted as slaves. The law was set aside by the court, expressly on the ground that it established slavery.

1807. Signed a bill enacting that 'No negro, mu-

servant other than of their own complexion, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall, nevertheless, presume to purchase a white servant, the servant shall immediately become free, and no negro, or mulatto, or Indian, shall be a witness; except in the pleas of the U. States, against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, when negroes, mulat-toes or Indians shall alone be parties.

1816. Was the candidate of the slavery party for

President of the Convention that formed the State Constitution of Indiana. After being defeated there, and the new Constitution having irrevoca-bly excluded slavery, he removed to Ohio, and was elected to Congress.

1818. As a member of Congress, he exerted his

influence and gave his vote in favor of introdu Illinois, in violation of the ordi 1819. Feb. 16th-Voted against a clause prohibit

ing the further introduction of slaves into Misson Feb. 18th-Voted against a clause prohibitin

" Same day - Voted against a clause for the fu ture emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

"Same day.—The last named clause having been adopted, 75 to 73, he voted to reconsider it. Feb. 19th. Again voted against the future eman-

cipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

Same day.—Voted in the same way again on

"Same day,—Voted in the same way again on a further stage of the bill.

"Same day,—Voted against prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into Arkansas.

820. As a member of the Ohio State Senate, he voted for resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the admission of Missouri while retaining the great mornal and colitical ont of side of slaves. al and political evil of slavery.

1822. A new election drawing on, he was again a 822. A new election graving on, he was again a candidate for Congress, and issued an address to his constituents, explaining his pro-slavery votes, and protesting that he was from his earliest youth an ardent friend of human liberty; in proof of which he alleges his early membership of an abo which he alleges his early memoership of an apolition society in Richmond, and his faithful discharge of the obligations then assumed. He lost his election, as the National Intelligencer says, particularly on account of

1833. July 4th.-In his oration at Cheviot, he de 533. July 4th.—In his oration at Cheviot, he de-clared that abolition 'would lead to an indiscrim-inate slaughter of every age and sex,' that it must be 'an incarnate devil who has imagined with approbation such a catastrephe,' and 'that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in the non-slaveholding States has no sanction in the

ciples of the Constitution.'
At Vincennes, he made a speech at a public dinner, in which he argues at great length that the scheme of the abolitionists is 'unconstitution-al,' because it is impossible to believe that the Constitution, containing such provisions as it does in favor of slavery, should at the same time anthorize' citizens of the free States 'to assemble together and pass resolutions, and to adopt ad-dresses, not only to encourage them to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do

Sept. 26. He wrote to Benjamin Harrison, his nephew, in Charles city, V1.- My speech at Vincennes, on that subject, was not delivered for the purpose of publishing what my opinions were; those being long since known, but to counteract the mischievous allempts of the emancipators.\(^1\)
1836. Addressed a company of planters in his native district of Virginia, exhibiting his views of abolition, which they 'pronounced sound to the

In reply to a letter of inquiry from citizens of

Vermont, he promised to give them a full statement of his views on the right of petition, abolition, &c.—which promise is still an record UN-

Wrote to the Hon. J. M. Berrien, of Georgia. and 'denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; because it would be a breach of faith to Maryland and Virginia, depriving the people of the District of their property, and a violation of the principles that what is a man's own is absolutely his own.'

"Nov. 25th. Wrete to Mr. Sloo, of New Or-leans, saying:—'Lat. I do not believe that Con-gress can abolish slavery in the States, or in any manner interfere with the property of citizens in their slaves, but by application of the States, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the United States so applying to get rid of their slaves.

'2d. I do not believe that Congress can abolish sla-

very in the District of Columbia, without the con-sent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of Oct. 7th. Wrote to Benjamin Harrison of

Va., in allusion to the late Presidential election:

*It was proved that I had always been the warm and ardent supporter of the southern States in relation to the slave property. I was amongst the first to in a Vincennes speech against the aboli-These facts are all known, and not the least ground has been given to indicate any change of opinion on my part." 1839. The Legislature of Kentucky, having sent

commissioners to Ohio to procure a law, making it highly penal to aid or assist or refuse to arrest a fugitive from slavery, he 'gave these gentlemen the strongest letters to his friends in the Legislature of Ohio, and was most urgent for a law to be passed to protect Kentucky against the abolitionists of his own State, and through his influence, and that of his friends, the claims of Ken-tucky were acceded to, and a law made to meet the case.'—See speech of Gen. Combs at New Or-

leans. 1840. Jan. Wrote to a member of Congress from

cennes speeches, wherepon the Charleston Courier declared that—'He now stands rectus in curia with the South—he has nobly scorned all concealment, and thrown off all reserve, and occupying a position by the side of Mr. Van Buren, on the platform of the Constitution, he is justly and honorably entitled, so far as the slave question is concerned, to compete with Mr. Van Buren, for the state and favor of the South.

** Feb. 13th. Wrote to Governor Owen, of North a Carolina,—'You ask me whether I now am, or carolina,—'You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been, a member of an Abolition Society. 'I answer, decisively, no.'

**Teb. 29th. His confidential committee, in their will like the second of the confidential committee, in their will like the second of the confidential committee, in their will like the confidential committee.

letter to Oswego,s ay, their policy is,— That the General make no further declaration of his princi-ples FOR THE PUBLIC EYE, whilst occupy-

ing his present position.'

"April 12th. He said to Capt. Wm. Chambers and C. Van Buskirk, Esq., bearers of a letter from the democratic committee of Kentucky, asking for his opinion on volitionism, 'that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming

rom either friends or foes.'
April 17th. Wrote to Dr. Henry, of Springfield, Illinois, a letter, strictly enjoined to be 'confidential, and not on any account to be used or alluded to in any publication, in which he says, in the *Argus*, I hand it to you for insertion in your that, 'after the most mature deliberation, I have come to the determination, to write no more for the press upon the abolition question.' And then he says, 'The Charleston Courier, a Van Buren paper, in a late number, says that the South should be perfectly satisfied, and that Mr. Van Buren and myself are, upon that question, equally safe.'

"June 1st. In a letter to James Lyons, of Vir-

And with regard to his early claim of member- nized as ship of an 'Abolition Society, he says:—'If I termed it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, (for I have not yet been able to see the paper containing my address to the District in 1822,) it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen, after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word abolition was not understood to mean, in 1822, what it in order that it might be understood who we were

now means."
" June 9th. His cousin Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, wrote to George E. Badger, Esq., of North Carolina,—'I believe it has been objected to General Harrison, that his hostility to the institution of slavery, first induced him to leave Vin

stitution of slavery, first induced him to leave Virginia This is a great mistake.

"June 10th. At a gathering of the people in Columbus, he said,—'I have no committe, fellow-citizens, confidential or other.'

"May 18th. In his letter to Hon. J. L. Williams,

of Tennesse, he says,—'All the connection which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the whigs of Hamilton County, (that which I suppose above alluded to,) is that I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for.'

The Third Party. What are the means brought into requisition to accomplish this object? We speak of the reform measure. Our remarks upon this point will tend to show the corruptness of the measure. To bring the abolitiosists to embrace the third party measure, moral suasion' is used to show us how perfectly impotent and inefficient 'moral sussion' is to effect abolition enterprise. Yes, those very be who, but a short time since, were loud and long in their cries 'truth is mighty and will prevail,' have recently learned, that to think of perfecting our great work by the power of moral truth, is perfectly Utopian. The idea of 'moral suasion,' in the ac-complishing of this reform, is considered ridiculous. The inculcating of such sentiments, to us appears horrid in the extreme. What! Shall we be told that these 'weapons which are not carnal, but are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds' are inefficient! Was the system of warfare carried on by the prophets, by the Lord Jesus and by the holy apostles ridiculous! But, they used and nothing else. Paul, hi declared that he used the same weapons as those used by Moses and the prophets—that he continued reiterate the same truths. Hear him. Acts xxvi: 2. 'Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and Great, saying none other things than those which Moses and the prophets did say should come.' Paul thought it was enough to tell the same 'old story' so often repeated by Moses, the prophets, John the Baptist and our blessed Saviour. But, our third party brethren tell us that it is useless to be crying in the ears of the people 'slavery is sinful'— that the story has been so oft repeated that it has become ineffectual to accomplish the object—that we may as well cry ' Hannah Rossiter' . Hannah Rossiter'!! 'Hannah Rossiter'!!! But Paul might as well have been told that, to declare 'none other things than those which Moses and the prophets did say should come,' was to cry 'Hannah Rossiter'! 'Hannah Rossiter'!! But, would he have believed it? No. Neither shall we be so easily turned away from the simplicity which is in Christ as to adopt the sentiment that moral truth has become powerless in contending 'against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.' Till we learn that God has abdicated his brone and broken his sceptre, we shall continue to believe that 'truth is mighty and will prevail.' Let not the friends of humanity be discouraged; let them not lose their confidence in God and the righteousness of their cause. Till the consciences of slaveholders and their northern apologists have be come 'seared as with a hot iron,' or every channel of communication blocked up, we may and ought to expect that every thunder note of truth that falls o expect that every thunder note of truth that falls on the ear of the oppressor will only add to the weight of that tremendous battering-ram which will soon dash open the doors of the southern prison-house, that the angel of mercy may conduct the 3,000,000 of chattelized human beings forth to breathe the re and wholesome atmosphere that will convert nem from mere things to men made in the image of lood. Already, the mighty Moloch Slavery is raving ound his dismal cell, and giving 'signs of wo' that is 'judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and nation slumbereth not.' Let mighty and continual prayer be made to God, and very soon shall we hear, falling from the lips of the hoary mon shad we hear, faring from the higs of the hoary mon-ster, the last dreadful groan, 'ALL 18 LOST!' Heaven speed it, should be the cry, this moment, from ten thousand hearts, at the free North. And will it not be thus? Or shall we rely on human skill and strength?—Cazenovia Herald.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Mr. Burleigh:—Last evening a whig meeting was held at the north-west corner of 5th and Chesnut streets. Among the speakers, were W. B. Reed, and J. G. Clarkson. Clarkson exerted his ingenuity to show that G. M. Dallas had, in his letter published a few days since, grossly slandered the whigs by asserting they were friendly to abolitionism. He denied that they felt any sympathy for the principles of abolitionists. On the contrary, the whigs repudiated and abhorred them. He called them fanatics, reckless of consequences, who would, to accomplish their purpose, and beheld their hall burn to ashes. And although they condemned the act, they also condemned the cause, viz. abolitionism.

SCOTLAND

Intimation having been given, on the 8th current Jan. Wrote to Mr. Evans, member of Congress from Maine, in which he pronounces the story that he did every thing in his power to extend slavery into Iudiana, 'a foul slander,' and says, 'it would be impossible for him to do any thing of the kind,' for he had at 18 'the land of the control of the control of the control of the city, that, 'On Sabbath first, the 9th instant, he hinster of the Society of Friends Philadelphia,' would hold a meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel'—and that meeting having the land of the city of the city, that, 'On Sabbath first, the 9th instant, he hind a city, that, 'On Sabbath first, the 9th instant, he hind a city, that, 'On Sabbath first, the 9th instant, he hind a city of the society of Friends and Unitarian Chapel'—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel'—and that meeting having the city, that, 'On Sabbath first, the 9th instant, he hind a city of the society of Friends and Unitarian Chapel'—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel'—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that meeting in the Classian Unitarian Chapel ("An Unitarian Chapel")—and that that he did every thing in his power to extend slavery into Indiana, 'a foul slander,' and says, 'it would be impossible for him to do any thing of the kind,' for he had at 18 'pledged himself to do every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves,' and 'not only emancipated his own, but purchasea others for the purpose of emancipating them.' See Hen. W. B. Calhoun's teller to Judge Morris, Feb. 4.

"Feb. 15th. Wrote to Governor Owen, of North Carolina,—'You ask me whether I now am, or sidered responsible for, any sentiments that Levernary and that meeting having we understand, been numerously attended by our fellow-citizens, we deem it right, on behalf of the Society of Friends in the public that we hold no religious fellowship with Lucretia Mott, nor with the body in the United Kingdom, nor by those Friends with whom we are in connexion in America; and that we do not wish to be in any way identified with, or son-sidered responsible for, any sentiments that Lucretia Mott, nor with the body in the United Kingdom, nor by those Friends with whom we are in connexion in America; and that we do not wish to be in any way identified with, or son-sidered responsible for, any sentiments that Lucretia Mott, nor with the body in the United Kingdom, nor by those Friends we understand, been numerously attended by any the wenderstand, been numerously attended by any tended to prove the public that we hold no religious fellowship with Lucretia Mott, nor with the body in the United Kingdom, nor by those Friends in the United Kingdom and th

> WILLIAM WHITE JOHN MAXWELL JAMES SMEAL, EDWARD WHITL

Glasgow, 12th of 8th month, 1840. Mrs. Lucretia Mott and the Society of Friends

To the Etitor of the Glasgow Saturday Post: Sir:
The following communication having been trans mitted to me with a request to adopt thenecessary means for giving it publicity, and the lette to which

columns. I am, respectfully, yours, GEORGE HARRIS. Glasgow, August 29, 1840.

LIVERPOOL, 8th mo. 2, 1840.

Respected Friend,—After reaching Indon, few days since, I first heard of a publication in the Glasgow Argus, signed by thyself and four others "June 1st. In a letter to James Lyons, of Virginia, he says his friends 'take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of abolitionism, if i did not hold these opinions at this time. They have therefore treated with scorn and contempt, the charge of my being an abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southren Rights than any person north of Mason and Dixon's line."

few days since, I first heard of a publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting, in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting, in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting, in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: but which publication in the Glusgow Argus, signed by thyself and foor others, respecting my wife, and the notice of a meeting shad in the Unitarian Chapel: bu to that portion of the division which was not recog nized as Friends by those of this country; that we claimed, however, to be Friends, and were members that no one might be deceived; for we did not wish

to pass for anything different from what we were.

I doubt not, but all of the large audience fully and clearly understood our position; and would say, on seeing your disclaimer, 'You might have saved yourself the trouble and exposure; for Mr. Most informed us they were not in connexion with you.'

Now those who are ignorant of the facts may uppose, from your disclaimer, that we wanted to be onsidered as Frience connected with you, and attempted to pass ourselves off as such; which we should be quite as unwilling to do, as you would be to be identified with us. I also should be unwilling to be responsible for sentiments I heard in your meeting, as you seem to be for sentiments you did not hear in the Chapel.

not hear in the Chapel.

The difference between us is this,—you call yourselves Friends, and claim to be such; whatever our opinion may be as to the fact, we do nat deny or our opinion may be as to the fact, we do hat acry or question your right to call yourselves by this name. We, also, call ourselves Friends, and claim to be such; but you deny us the right to the name, and reproachfully apply the epithet of Hicksites, which we disclaim, it having been used by our opposers in

You may say, that you lament our declension parture from what you cousider and bel e doctrine of the Society of Friends. and sincerely, lament your departure from what we consider and believe to be the doctrines and practices of the Society; so that, in this respect, we stand on equal grounds. Of one thing I have had such on equal grounds. Of one thing I have had such evidence as fully satisfies me of the fact, that Friends in this country are deplorably ignorant of the causes of the division in America, and of the relative circumstances of the two parties then or at the present time; and that they cherish a spirit of rejudice and bigotry towards us, incompatible with the benign religion of Jesus. Of this, however, w do not complain, as you are the sufferers; but we deplore the unchristain conduct this leads many into I am satisfied a difference in opinion on doctrine does exist between you and us; but this does no settle the question as to which is right or which settle the question as to which is right or which wrong. I suppose you believe yourselves right, and holding doctrines in accordance with Fox, Penn,* Barclay, &c. I fully believe we do; and can bring as much evidence to support our views as you can. What is the ground of warnings given in your escent character that they are in danger of vanish ing before the sunshine of truth? Does it not sho a want of confidence in your principles, or in the solidity or durability of your position? It is a small matter to us to be judged of man, or to have our re ligous faith called in question, or to be charged wit worshipping the God of our fathers after the man-ner called heresy; all this moves us not. But I grieve at the manifestation of a spirit that will de-liver a brother up to death: as far as the law and custom of the country will allow, it is the sam which a few years ago imprisoned, burned and hung those who held opinions on religious subjects differ who here opinions on respect the legal power we do not find any charge of immoral conduction brought against those martyrs, but holding opinion dangerous to the peace and unity of the church; or, more correctly, not holding opinions that were deemed essential to salvation. It is easy to be very liberal and charitable towards those who believe more than we do: but those who believe less, we are ready enough to denounce heretical, dangerous in

when will men respect properly the right of private opinion? Not until they learn, that religion consists not in the assent of the mind to any dogma, nor yet in the belief of any mysterious proposition of faith; but in visiting the widow and fatherless, and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world I am sick of opinious, I am weary to hear them, my soul loathes their frothy food; give me solid, sub stantial religion—give me an honest, devoted love

'It is time Christians were judged by their like nesses to Christ, rather than by their notions [opinions] of Christ.' It appears to me, you take the lator ground of judgment; I greatly prefer the former I had intended to say something about the object of crossing the Atlantic; but my paper is full, and I must subscribe, Thy Friend, JAMES MOTT.

" See 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken; or, those s generally believed and applauded doctrines, of one God subsisting in three dis net and separate persons God subsisting in three distinct and separate persons; the impossibility of God's pardoning sinners without a plenary satisfaction; the justification of impure persons by an imputative righteousness, refuted from the authority of scripture testimonies and right reason. By Wm. Penn, a builder on that foundation which cannot be moved; '—a publication for which Wm. Penn suffered imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Sofree. A splendid Soiree will be held it Paisley, next week, in honor of two distinguished strangers, C. L. Remond, Esq. from the United States of America, and George Thompson, Esq., the talented anti-slavery lecturer. We would advise those friends in Paisley who may wish to be present to enjoy the rich treat provided for Tuesday Union, and plunging the South in a servite and evening, to secure tickets of admission as early as bloody war. He said the whigs had 'looked on, possible, as a number of friends from Glasgow and the country have already secured tickets for them-selves. This Soirce, as it will be attended by some strangers now in Glasgow both from India and so then it appears that the two great political parties, who would move heaven and earth to secure the triumph of their candidates, can't get along without lying and abusing the despised abolitionists. Go on, gentlemen, yourselves will bye and bye bring us into notice. Your frequent allusions to us demonstrate the increase of our numbers, the growth of our full pence the hold our principles are getting. us into notice. Your frequent allusions to us demonstrate the increase of our numbers, the growth of our influence, the hold our principles are getting on the conscience of the people—or, you would not deem it necessary to conciliate the South, by enables of the people of the peopl deavoring to stamp upon, and hurl at each other, the charge of abolition.

PUBLICOLA.

September 29th.

deavoring to stamp upon, and hurl at each other, the charge of abolition.

PUBLICOLA.

Glasgow paper.

BRITISH INDIA

Great Meeting in Manchester.

A meeting, called by public advertisement, took A meeting, called by public advertisement, took place on Wednesday evening, August 26th, 1840, in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, for the fornation of a Northern Central British India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow-subjects, the natives of British India. The admission lowing extract from that report: was by tickets, for which there were applications far beyond the accommodation afforded in the Corn

On the motion of Joseph Adshead, Esq., John Brooks, Esq., Borougheeve, was called to the chair. In the course of his remarks, the chairman said—

chaser of our manufactures and other productions. (Hear.) Then, again, we should get that produce much cheaper than we were now enabled to do,—cotton, for instance, would be much less in price than it is now, and as for sugar, the ladies would be enabled to get it at one-half of its present and control of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the catendary of the success which has attended the application of the success which has attended the ap cotton, for instance, would be much less in price than it is now, and as for sugar, the ladies would be enabled to get it at one-half of its present price. (Cheers.) In the third-place, by benefitting the native Indian, and putting him in a situation to secure his own independence, we aimed a fatal blow at the system of slavery in America,—a system which we all so much abominated, and which we had already made so many sacrifices to put an end to in our own colonies. (Hear.) For, if the Indians could be put in a situation to cultivate the land successfully and extensively—and there was a hundred millions of them, with one-third of the land now out of cultivation,—we should then have two markets to go to for the purchase of our cotton,—we should, of course, tion,—we should then have two markets to go to for the purchase of our cotton,—we should, of course, prefer the cheapest; and there was little doubt that India would be able to let us have it on better terms than the planters of the United States. And this than the planters of the United States. And this constituted the last edge of the sword of which he had spoken. Thus, whether we viewed the matter through the medium of self-interest or philanthropy, we had the strongest motives for proceeding (Cheers.) Besides, we had conquered and taken the strongest motives for proceeding the processing the strongest motives for proceeding the processing through the strongest motives for proceeding the processing the strongest motives for proceeding the processing the strongest motives for proceeding the strongest motives and the strongest motive the strongest motives and the strongest motive the st

duty imposed on the government and people of England, to consult the interests and remedy the political evils of the multitudinous inhabitants of the East line more than 100,000,000 of whom are subjected to British dominion—we anxiously and earnestly desire to rouse public attention to the multiplied and aggravated grievances necessarily concentrate with and resulting from, the present system of landed te-nures, and landed revenues, now prevalent in our East India territories. We are convinced that if the people of England can be brought to learn and fully

Mr. Hadfield proceeded to say that he should be

sorry to trespass upon the time of the meeting, dewas sure they were, to hear a gentleom they had the hor welcome among them on that occasion Such was the magnitude of the question-no less all monopolies—the corn monopoly—Loud cheers) we were in that state wherein we were threatened with the utter extinction of our trade and commerce their conduct? There is but one way; you must be conscienced of others. How then can you get at these so as to in the description of our trade and commerce their conduct? There is but one way; you must be conscienced of others. we were in that state wherein we were threatened with the utter extinction of our trade and commerce in the West; and to what part of the globe could we look for a market but to the East Indies? (Hear.) The denand which we made for cotton, encouraged The demand which we made for cotton, encouraged slavery in the United States; but the growth of cotton in those states was the produce of free labor; and cotton would be the produce of free labor also, and cotton would be the produce of free labor also, your victory is sure. if we encouraged its extensive cultivation in India. (Cheers.) This was an important distinction always to be borne in mind when dealing with the question of East Indian amelioration. (Hear.) He would only further express his delight on looking round and witnessing such an assemblage of gontlemen earth and by the employment of free labor. They if we encouraged its extensive cultivation in India, only further express his weight to be an and witnessing such an assemblage of gentlemen upon the platform, who had come to give their countries the platform, who had come to give their countries the platform, who had come to give their countries they please, not only have the high honor of the platform, who had become to give their countries they please, not only have the high honor of the platform, who had become the good all calculations. tenance and powerful advocacy to the cause. He saw near him an old and eloquent advocate of every thing which was good, and humane, and benevolent tion; for, in the first place, they have land in the thing which was good, and humane, and benevolent—he meant Mr. George Thompson—(Cheers)—one whose efforts on behalf of the negros slave had never ceased until slavery was abolished in all the possessions of Britain. There was still another honorable gentleman there, upon whose presence he could not but congratulate himself and the meeting—he meant the honorable member for Dublin. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He welcomed that honorable gentleman, who, whether he was the 'best abused man in the world or not'—(Loud laughter)—had at all events this pre-eminent advantage over those men fare, and liberties of the world at large in view,

lution now before the meeting, by such evidence as will substantiate the correctness of the various propositions which it contains. The resolution sets forth the duty imposed upon the government and people of England, to consult the interests and redress the grievances of our native fellow-subjects in British India, and justly denominates that duty one of "angladia, and justly denominates that duty one of "angladia, and justly denominates that duty one of "angladia, and and its merits universally all confess, and the planters too confess—but the latter with fear and trembling—that if the East India Company should resolve upon the cultivation of tropical products in India, and carry it to the extent to which their would be capable of carrying them—it is all over with American slavery." properly espoused, and its merits universally made known, the people of the United Kingdom will promptly, unanimously, and strenuously demand from legislature, such measures as will free India multiplied and aggravated evils connected with and resulting from our present system of government, and substitute a paternal oversight for existing mismanagement and despotism. The people of India are entitled to demand this interference at our hands, in virtue of their allegiance to the Brit-ish Crown, and the character which they have hitherto sustained as an intelligent, docile, industrious, and loyal population. (Cheers.)

I cannot but congratulate you, sir, and myself, up-

on the circumstances in which we meet this evening. You well know with what anxiety I labored towards the latter end of last year to awaken the attention of the people of this great town to the condition and claims of British India; you will, therefore, sympaclaims of British Hada; you win, therefore, sympa-thize with me in the pleasure with which I contem-plate this meeting and its object, more especially as, from the first agitation of the question in Man-chester, you have evinced the liveliest interest in the success of the British India cause. (Hear, hear, the success of the British India cause. (Hear, hear, hear.) There may be some here disposed to ask, I will not say tauntingly, but curiously, 'What have you been able to achieve?' What have you done, as a society, to advance the great objects you profess to be seen to be see fess to have in view? Sir, though our success has not equalled our desires, we have nevertheless done much, and should have done still more, if such curious inquirers had condescended to co-operate with us. As it is, I do not hesitate to say, that no cause ever made greate, progress at its commencement course in every partial than ours has done during the last twelve months, trade as free as (Cheers.) The evidence of this is at hand. We have been able to diffuse throughout the kingdom an amount of information respecting the condition of our fellow subjects in India never before possessed by the people at large. We have, in addition, formed various societies which we trust to see come formed various societies which we trust to see come above the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you the view aspect of the subject by laying before you than the latest that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set your faces, and bring to a proposition that I desire you to set you faces, and bring the faces of the your faces. ed by the people at large. We have, in addition, formed various societies which we trust to see come forth into vigorous and efficient operation. The lectures delivered in this town, and widely circulated by the aid of your local press, have been collected. ed by the aid of your local press, have been collect-ed and reprinted in the United States, where they have produced a deep and salutary impression. It is now the conviction of the abolitionists generally of the United States, that it is through the agency of the British India Society that the stupendous sys-em of injustice and cruelty which they are laboring of the British India Society that the

as the most animating sign of the times—as the sheet-anchor of their hopes for the slave—as the most peaceful, yet most powerful and certain means of overthrowing, forever, a system founded in cupid-ity, and upheld by a false political economy. (Cheers.) At the Anti-Slavery Convention, a committee was appointed to report upon the influence of free labor upon the question of slavery; and I shall take leave to lay before this meeting, the fol-

'Upon the evidence of facts to which the of this Convention has been directed, it is s of this Convention has been directed, it is satisfactorily established, as a general axiom, that free labor is more profitable to the employer, and consequently cheaper, than slave labor. That of all kinds of slave On the motion of Joseph Adshead, Esq., John Brooks, Esq., Borougheeve, was called to the chair. In the course of his remarks, the chairman said—

We had done a great deal to ameliorate the condition of the West Indies; and it was no less our duty—it was no less urgent and necessary, that we should do something for the natives of the East Indies. Such a course of proceeding would be beneficial in many ways. We had heard of a two-edged sword; but he (Mr. Brooks) would make it appear pretty plainly, that this would be a four-edged sword. Self-interest, which was a sort of ever-acting, perpetual motion,—(Laughter)—self-interest would in the first place be served; for by encouraging an improved cultivation of the soil of India, and purchasing the produce of that soil, we enabled the native Indian to become our customer in turn,—the purchaser of our manufactures and other productions.

possession of the country, and we were therefore bound to take care of the people. (Hear.)

George Haddles, is the surest way of extinguishing the system of negro slavery. Besides this resolution, which he read us follows:— George Hadfield, Esq., rose to move the first guishing the system of negro slavery. Besides this valuable document, which shows that the remedy That, contemplating the awful importance of the luty imposed on the government and people of Eng. sire to rouse public attention to the multiplied and aggravated grievances necessarily concomitant with, and resulting from, the present system of landed tender to be a concomitant with the present system of landed t extract I am about to read is so excellent and valuable in itself, and so pertinent to the object of the present meeting, that I need offer no apology for comprehend the heinous evils and oppressions of the present system, they will unanimously require that such evils and oppressions should cease, and a paternal government be immediately substituted in the place of the existing mismanagement.

'My dear friends, you have a most difficult task perform; it is neither more nor less than the extirpation of slavery from the whole world. Your oppowere, to hear a gentle-nor and the happiness to hat occasion (Cheers.) If the question—no less millions of their follow-creatures in the most cruel Such was the magnitude of the question—no less than one hundred millions of our fellow subjects having implored the interference of the parent government on their behalf,—that it was high time the public attention was aroused to it. We were in that state, owing to the operation of that worst of the pression, and may be therefore said to have no true fear of God, nor any just sense of religion. You can that state, owing to the operation of that worst of the pression of the pression of the pression of the pression. your victory is sure.

Now that this is possible, that this may be done

in the world or not —(Loud laughter)—nad at all they have been long engaged, shall I say providential events this pre-eminent advantage over those men by engaged, in preparing seeds for the cultivation of who would live in history only as his slanderers and accusers—that never was his name or influence lent to any cause that had not the happiness, and wellow the state of the world of the state of the stat cotion there. Now if we take into consideration all these previous preparations (by which it appears that they are ready to start,) and add to this the consideration that they could procure, not tens of thousands, but tens of millions of free laborers to work,—I speak from authority,—I befleve that if they would follow up their plans heartily, and with spirit, according to their means, in the course of six years they would man nau great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

George Thompson, Esq., came forward to support the resolution, and was received with loud and reiterated bursts of applause. He said—

It has been devolved upon me to support the resolution now before the meeting, by such evidence will substantiate the such authority,—I befleve that if they would follow up their plans heartily, and with spirit, according to their means, in the course of six years they would materially affect the price of this article at market, and in the left that he price of this article at market, and in the left would observe of it in the United States are such as a support the resolution of the price of this article at market, and in the left would observe of it in the United States are such as a support the resolution of the price of this article at market, and in the left would observe of the price of this article at market, and in the left would be able to turn the tide completely against the growers of it in the United States are such as a support that the price of this article at market, and in the left would be able to turn the tide completely against the growers of it in the United States are such as a support that the price of this article at market, and in the left would be able to turn the tide completely against the growers of it in the United States.

pletely against the growers of it in the United States
And here I would observe, that this is not a visionary or fanciful statement. Look at the American
newspapers; look at the American pamphlets which
have come out upon this subject; look at the opinion
of the celebrated Judge Jay on this subject also; all, (Great applause.) I perceive that this argument

appreciated by those whom I now address. Yes, in your future labors for the benefit of the degraded Hindoo—in your laudable efforts to obtain an aban dant supply of that staple upon which your prosper ity as a manufacturing community depends, you will be cheered and stimulated by the recollection that your efforts are tending to the abatement and ultimate extinction of slavery, and that the day of deliverance and comfort to the Indian will be the day of emancipation and justice to the African. Let it be distinctly understood that no man can just y claim to be an abolitionist who does not seek to bstitute free-grown produce in the place of that which is the fruit of slavery. While prosecuting the cause now before us, we can consistently an hopefully carry forward other schemes for the bene-fit of the enslaved; but, if we neglect the most simple, rational, and certain method—that which is de-manded by honesty and justice, as well as humanity and a love of freedom—we expose ourselves to the and a love of freedom—we expose ourselves to the charge of insincerity, and of effectually upholding by our practice, that which we denounce by our pre-

ept.
It must not be supposed that I am inimical to the prosperity of America, or that I would, without sufficient cause, recommend a transfer of our trade from the West to the East. In seeking to break down a monopoly in the hands of slave-brokers and money-changers in America, I do not wish to erect another upon the shores of India. (Hear, hear.) us. As it is, I do not hesitate to say, that no cause of similar magnitude, difficulty, and complexity, ever made greater progress at its commencement than ours has done during the last twelve mouths. coasts. It is only against a trade

Nothing will ever in dace American slaveholden to manumit their slaves but an utter inability to com-pete with the labor of free men, in raising those pro-ductions which now give life and sustenance to the slave system; in connection with a rectified public sentiment, that shall every where regard them as the

of the British India Society that the stupendous system of injustice and cruelty which they are laboring to destroy is to be brought to an end. (Cheers.) During the late Anti-Slavery Convention, the American delegates, without exception, repeatedly declared, that they regarded the British India movement

of England and America for its speedy over and raises an impenetrable wall of defence a attacks of its encuies.

If England would supply herself with or

some other part of the world, to the slave-grown cotton, it is quite certai seven years, American slavery would abolished, from absolute necessity, as a abolished, from absolute necessity, as well moral change which will by that time wrought in the free Stafes of America, in to that hideous system of plunder and now seems to be placed beyond all double can be grown by free labor at a much to end in far greater abundance, in British la is now done by slave labor in the Unit hence that England, as a matter of selfhence that Eagland, as a matter of self-inters, well as on the score of homanity, should without as lay redress the wrongs of India, and give protection and encouragement to its oppressed and suffering population, and thus obtain a cheap, permanent, and abundant supply of free cotton from her own vast and fertile possessions in the East.

Such, Sir, is the testimany borne by the abolitionists of the United States. I might add to theirs, the testimony of slaveholders and American cotton planters, whose hearts have already been filled with rage and opposition by the infant efforts of our society. They are not slow in perceiving the tendency of those efforts, but on the contary look events in the contary look events in the contary look events in the contary look events.

city. They are not stoom in perceiving one tenden-cy of those efforts, but on the contrary, look upon their success as fatal to the system which they are supporting, and by which they live. TO BE CONTINUED.

SELECTIONS

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. Letter from Charles L. Remond. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1840. My DEAR FRIEND JACKSON :- On the departure

of each of the friends for the United States, licitation on the day of our sailing, upon the tery, in New-York, that 1 would write you d tery, in New-York, that I would write you dark
my stay in England, has not unfrequently remaid
me of my obligations; and I regret exceedingly
have not time to give full vent to my feelings if
may be allowed the expression, on many topics
which I know you feel an interest, viz: the delib
ations of the was-to-be World's Convention, rece
ly held in London, for the overthrow of slau
throughout the world. Magnificent undertaki
most praiseworthy object! philanthrouse throughout the world. Magnificent undertakin most praiseworthy object! philanthropic motiv soul-stirring contemplation! Heaven-pleasing position! God-approving cause! But, friend lar son, how far the action of the British and Fore. Anti-Slavery Conference will tend to Anti-Slavery Conference will tend to the accom-plishment of the same, is, to my mind, matter of conjecture. That I was surprised at the whole pro-ceeding, I need not state; that I was disappointed in the character of the meeting. I need not say; that I was pained with the treatment which a part of the delegation of the American A. S. Society rece you may well suppose. Some may think it for the best: I think otherwise; unless the gratification of new organization is the life, sum and substance of the arduous undertaking. Who would have suppose ed, three years ago, the voice of a rational human being would have been stifled upon the platform of the World's Convention? Who would have supposed that the voice and sentiments of a Clarkson, an Buxton, and Phillips, and Adams, would have been hushed, and circumscribed, and put down, in a Co plation for the last year and upwards? mind. Who would have supposed that the of William Lloyd Garrison's name would h drowned by manifestations of disapprobation in World's Convention, for the overthrow of slaw throughout God's entire domain? Who would ha supposed that George Thompson, the colored ma easing, devoted, and noble advocate the We India slaves' deliverer, would be coldly looked upon by professing abolitionism? If this is the boom for which such men have labored, I have grossly mistaken the object; but may God give, and them, health, and strength, and talent, still to pro cute the work in which they have engaged; over the head of bigotry, pride, prejudice, party nomination and politics, this holy cause shall carried. The human work of erecting a t across the Thames, may be stayed; the steam across the Atlantic may fail the undertaker; Vic ria, through man's perfidy, may lose Great Brita diadem; Martin Van Buren may lose his elect and Daniel Webster may sacrifice northern in ests and northern principles to southern policy: God has commanded, and all nature cries out, the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free The law is, Thou shalt love the Lord thy Go with all thy heart, with all thy strength, and with all thy might, and thy neighbor as thyself." And who is my neighbor?

Thy neighbor! 'tis he whom thou Hast power to aid and bless: Whose aching heart and burning brow, This soothing hand may press ling slave. Thy neighbor! Yonder er'd in thought and limb. Whose hopes are all beyond the grave, Go thou and ransom him. Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by, Perhaps thou canst redeem The breaking heart from misery,

Such, friend Jackson, is my view of this subject and when the day shall roll round, that I am not willing to act upon such principles, I shall become unworthy the name of abolitionist, if my I believe the honr not far distant when a feel and acknowledge the injustice they h the pioneer of this cause—the man who, alone a unaided, first dared to grapple with American's very, and called things by their right names—w very, and called things by desired no applause, and refused all favors was should make a sacrifice of principle the condition who declared, in the face of heaven and earth, that he would publish the whole truth upon this subject though every tile upon every house-top should be a devil, and bid him hold his peace; he who was un awed by influence, and unbribed by gain—he who on no occasion has failed to denounce norther oppression in the character of prejudice, branding the promingly free with influence and company and change and company. demning him to exile and misery; the man wh services and sufferings I would not overrate, but the name of justice and the bleeding slave. I we claim for him that name to which his eminent never-to-be-over appreciated services entitle him the slave's first and firmest friend. But coming get erations will do him justice, though those who a persecution, shall now desert him and the old st proof platform of Massachusetts anti-slavery.

I must not omit to mention that portion of the ored people who acknowledge the genuinene Mr. Garrison's abolitionism, but who we Mr. Garrison's abolitionism, but who would use as abolitionists, because he holds to doctrines with which they have no sympathy. Were they true is their first love, and consistent with their first along deprinciples, they would adhere to the old platform though W. L. Garrison turned Infidel or Socialist though W. L. Garrison turned Infidel or Socialist from our first solution. nough W. L. Garrison turned Indeel or Social No local jealousy should swerve us from our fie position, unless that proves to be unsustainable i first principles, and this no one pretends to question But when I commenced, I did not trink of writin a letter, and the clock is now striking 12, P. M. and you will not such as the second striking 12, P. M. and you will not only excuse me from saying and you will not only excuse he mistakes together with the scribbling, as my light is verified, as you may suppose, and I write with a stell dim, as you may suppose, and I write with a stell dim, as you may suppose, and I write with a stell pen, which to me is equal to a tenpenny nail. Remember, those who write, deserve an answer member me in kindness to those who inquire, and before me in kindness to those who inquire, and be lieve me to be, most sincerely, ever Your attached friend in bonds,

For the suffering and oppressed, C. LENOX REMOND. P. S. It was my purpose to have said some especting the National Standard, and shall a my next, and will now say, may the Standard. one which shall make oppressors tremble in their conduct, and coming events. May the good and true give it their support. I wish it had a fail and true give it their support. I wish it had a fail ful agent in England: and from no consideration allow N. P. Rogers to excuse himself from the editeration of the control of t low N. P. Rogers to excuse himself from the callor rial chair. He is the man, and must be its editor. The paper looks the man, and he can and will satinit, God helping him. Direct letters and papers 27 New Broad Street, London. Again yours, C. L. R.

The Amistad.—This famous schooner, and her go, are to be sold at New London on the 15th inst order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the district Connecticut. The cargo consists of dry goods, is ware, crockery, vermicilli, &c. selected for a Spa order of the U.S. Creat Cotta goods, large Connecticut. The cargo consists of dry goods, large ware, crockery, vermicilli, &c. selected for a Spanish market. Also a mill for grinding sugar came. The negroes of the Amistad are still at (Westville) New Haven, in charge of Mr. Wilcox, the U.S. Marshal, and are very confortably situated. Their case is now in the lands of the Supreme Court of the U. States who meet at Washington in January next. [7] the court confirms the decision of the court below, at Africans will be immediately set at liberty. as by t Resc Resc and oth of the Conver Resc probati the cal and als city. ance in

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eady been filled with ant efforts of our so erceiving the contrary, look upon ystem which they are UED.

ONS

y Standard. L. Remond.

L, Aug. 25th, 1840. :-On the departure nited States, yo nited States, your so-illing, upon the Bat-ald write you during infrequently reminded regret exceedingly I to my feelings (if I i,) on many to est, viz: the deliber-Convention, recent-secution, recent-overthrow of slavery inficent undertaking thilanthropic motive! leaven-pleasing pro-British and Foreign tend to the accom-my mind, matter of sed at the whole pro-I was disappoi , I need not say ; that nt which a part of the S. Society received s the gratification of o would have supposa rational human be-on the platform of the would have supposed of a Clarkson, and

uns, would have been d put down, in a Con-have had in contemupwards? No sane upwards? No sane upsed that the mention ame would have been disapprobation in the Who would have on, the colored man's advocate, the Wer pe coldly looked upon If this is the boon for give, and continue to talent, still to prose-have engaged; and prejudice, party, de-ply cause shall yet be of erecting a tunnel stayed; the steamer e undertaker; Victo lose Great Britain's my lose his election ifice northern inter-southern policy; but ature cries out, undo ne oppressed go free.

the Lord thy God
y strength, and with
hor as thyself.' And

s: trning brow, ress. ling slave, d the grave, less by, isery, view of this subject; view of this subject; ound, that I am not iples, I shall become nist, if my feeble ef-and most sincerely do tant when many will stice they have done

timan who, alone and with American sla-ir right names—who sed all favors which ciple the condition eaven and earth, that oth upon this subject, couse-top should be a ce; he who was unced by gain—he who, end by gain—he who, enounce northern op-rejudice, branding the nd shame, and con-ery; the man whose id not overrate, but in edding slave. I would bigh his eminent and bich his eminent and ervices entitle him-end. But coming gen-ough those who were e during the days of him and the old stormhat portion of the colwho would desert his
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to the old platform,
Infidel or Socialistto the old platform,
Infidel or Socialist
or the old platform,
Infidel or the old platform,
Infide tenpenny nail. Re-rve an answer. Thy for. Please remem-who inquire, and be-

nd oppressed, have said something dard, and shall do so may the Standard be ors tremble in view of ents. May the good I wish it had a faithn no consideration almself from the edito-d must be its editor. he can and will sushe can and will sus-ect letters and papers . Again yours, C. L. R.

schooner, and her caron on the 15th inst. by
surf for the district of
sts of dry goods, hardscleeted for a Spanish
ting augar cane. The
till at (Westville) New
ty, the U. S. Marshal,
ed. Their case is now.
Legaraty part. If this January next. If the the court below, he et at liberty.

Charles W. Dennison.

is a letter from this individual, who makes is a fetter from this confessions of friendship for Garrison, but induct has manifested any thing else than seling. We have not forgotten how he a feeling. We have not forgotten how he led out of the way last winter at the special ang of the Anti-Slavery Society in this city, to make had stood by Mr. Garrison, when 'noelse would do it, 'how he published Mr. Garrisops prospectus for the Liberator, &c.'—'how Ar-Tappan wrote him a letter of encouragement,' all this to pave the way to speak of Mr. Garrideparture from the old platform, &c. and tell 'indeblity' and beseech all those that acted infidelity, and beseech all those that acted doing all that he can to render him obnoxious to community by misrepresentation, he says he is friendly to Mr. G. Now we have no fellow-with him or with his course. We hate this briel Jones' method of doing business—this pious, puritanical method of doing the work in enemy. New-organization has enough of things in her account to settle, with coming rations. We have heard of men who kept Mr. on's picture 'hanging up in their parlors,' and aving basely traduced him, excused themselves ying, we have 'none but the kindest feelings,' eep his picture in our parlor.' Now, why not out and say to him, and thus tell the honest out and say to him, and thus tell the honest we early you. We will say to you, as a Doct-Denaily said of you, 'We will never play id fiddle to a printer's boy; you have dared to ithout asking the dergy of New-England, and ill leave you without character, and will rise on ome, be honest, and hurly our defiance! cry out

orship, at the top of your lungs, and close sying, 'Our honored Birney!' but enough. tional Anti-Slavery Standard.

BR. BROWN, -The following preamble and resothe last Quarterly Meeting Conference of St. dissenting voice on one resolution, and ordered e published in the Zion's Herald.

Resolutions. Mesolutions.

Whereas the General Conference of the M. E. barch, at its last Session in the city of Baltimore, based the knee to the dark spirit of slavery; I. In efficient to reaffirm the former language of the sharch on the subject of slavery, though requested days by four annual Conferences, and about tended to the conferences. and members; 2. In refusing to take exceppas to the resolutions of the doctrine that slavery is not moral evil, thereby indirectly endorsing that antiquetan sentiment; 3. In refusing to correct a ograpical error in the general rule on slavery, h the clearest evidence before them that it was orror, and for no other reason, as is believed, but sense it favored slavery; 4. In disfranchising 0,000 of our members, thereby exposing them to manner of insult and outrage, without the proon of the tribunals of the church; and whereby those several acts, the M. E. church is made reat supporter of the worst system of abomitions that ever saw the sun; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest in the name of our dored brethren, and in the name of our holy reli-on, against such high-handed and oppressive acts; hereby disclaim all participations in, and

others that might be named, we heartily approve the call for a great Methodist Anti-Slavery Con-tion to be held at New-York city, October 6, we will. God permitting, be represented in that

Resolved, That we view with unqualified disap neserved, that we view with inqualified disap-robation the refusal of Zion's Herald to publish is call for a Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention; id also its refusal to publish the resolutions of both e last Quarterly Meeting Conferences in this

Resolved. That we will not support nor counten ance in any way, any Methodist paper through which we cannot be heard on any moral subject. P. CRANDALL, P. E.

Lowell, Sept. 5, 1840.

Trinidad Emigration.

Since the publication of the article on this subrants who went out last spring, and has returnnigrants who went out last spring, and has return-inuch disappointed and dissatisfied. He says at the enigrants were deceived by the representa-ons made to them before they went out. They ere told, he states, that it would be easy to earn a ollar or even more a day, but found it hard to ex-eed fifty cents. The quantity of cane ground, the eeding of which constitutes a task, they found ore than twice as large as it had been represented. climate, he thought, unhealthy for persons born latitude, and he states that there has been ich sickness among the emigrants. There is a ry general dissatisfaction among them. Indeed, s, that he does not know a single person

native laborers toward the enigrants, and that a proposed feeling among the latter toward the forms is cherished by the planters. In short, he refully—sanctioned by law, humanity and religion. or is cherished by the planters. In short, he re-rids the whole scheme as delusive and cruel; as used for the benefit of the planters, and designed depress and keep down the laboring population. Several others, beside our informant, have return-, and a gentleman who has conversed with them us, that they all concur in such representa ve Our colored friends would do I, therefore, to look narrowly before they take leap. It is easier to keep out of trouble than get out. -Penn. Freeman.

From the Colored American.

OBITUARY.

the good die first;
But they whose hearts are dry as summer's dust,

We are again called upon to pay our humble tribete We are again called upon to pay our humble tribete ble memory of a dear friend. The mortal tenested of Wm. S. Jinnings is no longer a habitant of its earth; the grave has claimed him as its victim, ad his soul has returned to the God who gave it.

Wm. S. Jinnings was born in this city about the ear 1810. Trained to habits of business, which, added to natural industry, and necessiverance, urged him. to natural industry and perseverance, urged rays onward, at an early age, with an enterprising

ways onward, at an early age, with an enterprising bird worthy of emulation, he established bimself in attness in the city of Boston, where, by his correct operment and unspotted life, he won the esteem and flection of all who know him.

His application to his business did not alienate him wan the cause of liberty, neither did it withdraw his licenion from literature. His devotion to the intersets of the slave, and his suffering people, is well nown; and his efforts to improve our literary character are felt both in this city, and in Boston, and we ope duly appreciated.

be duly appreciated. Meant two years ago Mr. Jinnings married the ami-bliss Maria B. Smith, of this city. Their union very happy one) was short. On the 22d of April 6, Maria was summoned to enter into the joys of blest, leaving an infant, which, within five alth, followed its sainted mother, and now mother, then the file which. ld and father are again united in that life which

decease of his wife, the fell destroyer comption had set his seal upon his brow; and it two months ago his physicians recommended he should pass the winter in a warmer climate; she should pass the winter in a warmer crimine, as says stages he was journeying South, and had pro-led as far as Burlington, N. J., when exhausted the gave way before the march of the fittal disease. lingered until Tuesday, 29th of September, when pure spirit winged its flight to the mansions of match.

Companion of my childhood's early days! Friend my youth : Brother, Farewell !

President Lamar, of Texas, has issued a proclamaon, commanding all free persons of color to leave the country, on penulty of being imprisoned and sold after the act of their Congress.

The New Orleans American states that Mr. War-ea Whitaker was recently shot by one of his slaves in his own plantation. Suspicion lights on one whom the had chastised on the day previous.

Thanksgiring .- The Governor of Massachusetts as appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November, a a day of public Thanksgiving in this Common-

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1840.

Wendell Phillips.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a friend in this city from WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is now on the continent of Europe :

I have been looking over the file of last year's Liberator, which you were kind enough to send me, and have been much interested in the discussion of the question about non-resistance and fitness for membership of the American Society, specially the com munications of Lee, Birney, and Smith, and suppose they are all old matters with you, by this time; but remember I am six months behind you in papers. These arguments all seem to me based on nothing.

For instance: after quoting the preamble of the Constitution- whereas we believe we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow-citizens who hold slaves, to our whole country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of slavery '-Mr. Lee goes on to argue, ' Political action at the polls is 'lawfully within our power; ' therefore, we must believe that we owe it to the oppressed, &c. to act politically at the polls to bring about the extinction of slavery.'-Lib. Sept. 6,

Very logical! Let us try this rule a little further. Giving all one's property to the cause is 'lawfully in our power.' Devoting all one's time, and becoming exclusively an agent, is 'lawfully in our power'both will tend 'to the extinction of slavery.' Resisting the formation of new societies in Massachusetts and elsewhere, is 'lawfully in our power '-organizing a third political party is 'lawfully in our power -therefore, every abolitionist, at least every member of an Anti-Slavery Society, is constitutionally bound

to do them all!! But, would say Mr. Lee, my judgment and conscience tell me it is not duty, though ' lawfully in my power,' to give all my money and time to the anti-slaery cause. I owe some to my family, some to the cause of missions, some to the church over which I am settled. My judgment and conscience tell me, that resisting the new organizations, though ' lawfully in my power,' is not duty, for, in my opinion, they will help the slave. I do not do any of these things, because I do not think they will tend to the extine tion of slavery so much as others which I am doing, And still, in the very teeth of his own invented syllogism, he thinks himself a good abolitionist. Yet when the non-resistant says, 'So my judgment and conscience tell me that voting, though 'lawfully in my power,' is not duty-I do not deem it Christian use such means-I think I am using better.'

'You are then no abolitionist,' shouts Mr. Lee, 'at least, no member of the Anti-Slavery Society. Do quit the platform. Don't you see 'your tardy footsteps ' hinder 'my advance.'

If Mr. Lee is correct, the friends of a third political party have made a great mistake. That measure, ike some others, has been 'shockingly mismanaged.' It is, without doubt, 'lawfully in our power' to organize such a party :-this is also a constitutional way ' of influencing Congress; and, in the opinion of its friends, seems made of almost as much importance as voting itself. Why then do they not quit ringing changes on expediency, and at once affirm it to be the constitutional and moral duty of every abolitionist to unite on such a measure? Imitate Stanton at the New-England Convention, and introduce a

resolution of this kind : Resolved, That the formation of a third political party being a measure 'tending to the extinction of slavery,' ' lawfully in our power,' and a 'constitutional way of influencing Congress'-therefore, 'every member of an Anti-Slavery Society, who refuses, under any pretext, to unite in the formation of such a original and fundamental principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.' Lee will vote for it, certainly : if any one object, knock him down with the 'staff of accom-

plishment What does this clause of our Anti-Slavery constitution mean? 'The Society will also endeavor, io a constitutional way, to influence Congress, &s.' It means that all the 'ways' we intend to use are 'constitutional '-we will use no 'un-constitutional' ones. Why was it inserted? Because at the outset, abolitionists were charged with a design to overleap and utations in the interior, they are obliged to re-in, willing or unwilling, for want of the means to a promise to do all that the law allows. No Christian He remarks that a jealousy exists on the part of can promise to do any thing which religion and hufully- sanctioned by law, humanity and religion."

Mr. Birney's argument on the first of the above clauses (See Lib. June 28, 1839) is based, as I conceive, on a mistake, from his forgetting what he must have had an occasion to learn from his schoolmaster, that 'a' is 'the indefinite article.' After quoting the leading clauses of the Constitution, in turning them into negatives, he turns the above one thus: "If a man maintain that any and every effort in a constitutional way ought not to be made to influence Congress,' &c. 'such an one cannot be said to consent to the principles of the constitution."

Who authorized him to insert that word 'any,' and that word 'every'? The proper negative of the Chairman: 'Hold, Mr. Scott, 'so long as this is an clause would be, 'If a man maintain that efforts argument addressed to the understanding and conshould be made in an ux-constitutional way; 'or, at the science, and tending to prove the beinous crime of farthest, 'If a man maintain that no efforts should be slaveholding, so long will it be incompetent for you or made in any constitutional way at all."

When the Constitution shall assert, 'we will influence Congress in EVERY Constitutional way,' then good argument. And in any instrument drawn by Mr. Birney will have something to stand on; at pres. men of sense, we must necessarily understand that ent, he has nothing :- though even then, as I think the arguments they bind themselves to use are sound with Gerrit Smith, the whole thing to be a measure and good ones. and not a principle of the Constitution,-I should If I were H. C. Wright I should reply, (though maintain a man might be a member, who used no perhaps he would know a better answer,) in his mild, 'constitutional ways' at all. Because the Society pledges itself to use 'a constitutional way,' Mr. B. assumes that every individual is bound to use every cannot vote against this resolution. If, in an instrumeasure that can be shown to be constitutional. Just as reasonably might he argue thus:-Graham bound to regard the words 'good and sound' as inserenjoins a vegetable diet. Grass is a vegetable-will ted before the word argument, then, still more, in an you eat it? No. Then, Sir, you are no Grahamite, instrument drawn by men of religion, are we bound though you eat every thing else in the vegetable to understand the words 'right and christian,' as inkingdom. For any man who maintains that 'any serted before the word 'Constitutional':- and by th and every' vegetable is not to be eaten by men is no same right that a man objects to my kind of argument Grahamite.

every constitutional way, the principle will lead to re- from using it. sults from which, I think, Mr. B. himself will shrink. By the way, will Luther Lee tell us, by what right For example: Accepting a seat in Congress, when J. G. Birney refuses the nomination as President of chosen to it, is 'lawfully in our power '-it is also 'a the Anti-Slavery Society, when to accept is 'lawfully constitutional way of influencing Congress:'-without in his power;' when such acceptance is almost a doubt, as distinctly recognised and prescribed in that necessary incident to the throwing of votes, that since instrument as voting. Will any one dispute it? It qua non to membership in Mr. Birney's view; and, will also "influence Congress" more than voting when, further, Myron Holley and the committee Surely J. Q. Adams exerts more influence on that body by his speeches and votes, than any individual acceptance 'to the extinction of slavery?" elector or any thousand. Becoming a member is sure-ly as 'constitutional' a way of influencing that body, think leads into such absurdities, reminds me of and more effectual, than doing the 40,000th part toward Sternes' sagacious critic: 'Why,' said he, 'betwist making one.

tute, or the Rev. L. Lee, should next fall be chosen to Congress, and refuse the seat, because their duties, the one as President, the other as Pastor, prevented up the gap? Was the eye silent? Did you narrowly their entering any other sphere of action. They look? I looked only at the stop-watch, my lord. should say, 'Gentlemen, we would serve you willing- Excellent critic!! ly, but it would be going out of our 'appropriate So a certain gentleman, as he rushes 'far in advance' sphere.' At the next meeting of the American Anti- of Garrison, cries out to the abolitionists, 'Do all

ing to the New-England Convention,) something as

follows is offered, after affirming slavery to be the creature of law, &c. Whereas, the acceptance of a eat in Congress, when thereto chosen by the people, a 'constitutional way of influencing that body, and 'lawfully in our power,' and will tend certainly to the extinction of slavery; therefore, 'every mem ber of an Anti-Slavery Society, who, when chosen, refuses, under any pretext, such seat, or counsels oth ers to such a course, is guilty of gross inconsistency, and widely departs from the original and fondamen al principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.'

Will Mr. Birney vote for such a resolution? His

onstruction, I think, binds him to do so. Will he assert that every member is constitutionally bound to eccept office when proffered him? If he refuse, will he say that these two gentlemen refuse from personal considerations, and their case would be distinguished rom that of the non-resistant, because they do not, like him, preach the duty of all others refusing all office? If he should, I would answer :- I think many if not most clergymen will maintain that clergymen as such, ought not to enter political life-at least, they would strenuously resist any resolution affirming it to be their duty as abolitionists, to go to Congress whenever they could, and that any one who refused was 'self-ejected from the anti-slavery platform.' If this be so, then so far as that extensive profession is oncerned, they, on Birney's construction, stand on this point, in precisely the same dilemma as the nonresistant, in regard to voting. When the clergy will pass a resolution, that any minister who refuses political office when he can use this 'constitutional way of influencing Congress, is 'no longer entitled to membership 'in the Society, (Birney's words,) then I'll begin to inquire how fit for membership is the man who refuses to use 'that other constitutional way -voting. Will he say that their excuse differs in its nature from that of the non-resistants that he would excuse any man's not voting, who was detained from the polls by weightier duties and more important engagements-the physician by the death-bed-the child ninistering to a parent's need? In like manner those two brethren would go to Congress, if higher duties did not demand their time. To that I answer, shall other engagements, shall a man's opinion that he is better employed be admitted as a sufficient excuse for non-performance of a moral and constitutional duty. and shall the plea of conscience be voted insufficient This were a new kind of 'limitation of responsibil y,' according to which a man who does not choose to rote may be a member, good and true :- one whose onscience will not permit him is unfit.

But waiving this, the distinction avails him nothing He says : Admitting that the (non-resistants) do ask those who can conscientiously vote, to vote for the slave, it does not touch the question whether they, as members of the Society, are not themselves bound to rote. If it be the duty of one, it is the duty of all."

On the same principle, admitting that those two gentlemen do ask those who can go to Congress, to go-it does not touch the question, whether they as members of the Society, are not themselves bound to go. If it is the duty of one, it is the duty of all, and Birney's own conclusion is, the men who can't do such constitutional duties are no longer 'entitled to membership.' The distinction is the same, indeed, as that conjured up by Leavitt between the case of the ovenanter and non-resistant; which sprite was laid by Truth-Teller .- Lib. July 26, 1839. Gerrit Smith, I think, has fallen into the same dis-

respect toward A, that captain of the alphabet. He

ecognizes (Lib. Apr. 24, 1840,) petitioning and voting as constitutional ways of influencing Congress. 'I shall petition,' says the non-resistant-and when a resolution is up affirming it to be our duty to use the elective franchise, said non-resistant takes the liberty to vote against it. You have no right to do so, argues Smith; 'as long as 'voting' is a 'constitutional way,' party, or counsels others to such a course, is guilty of so long will it be incompetent for you, or any other gross inconsistency, and widely departs from the person, to deny the rightfulness of asserting that it is duty. This construction is essentially the same as Birney's, and leads, when applied to the other parts of the Constitution, into all sorts of trouble. For instance: the Society pledges itself 'to convince our fellow-citizens by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God '-in the same general lenguage that it lays down the duty of influencing Congress. Now, there are many kinds of a guments, as there are many ways of Constitutional influence in Congress. Smith's construction binds evethem all who is pleased with his situation, hey almost uniformly wish themselves back in consequence, they almost uniformly wish themselves back in consequence, they are obliged to result in the please of the planters will allow an no facilities for visiting the towns, and on the matter on the planters will allow an obliged to results. The please of the planters will allow a society, we will not trangress the law-du only what he will not trangress the &c. so long it is incompetent for you, or any other person, to deny the rightfulness of using it. Now, H. C. W. lays down the principle, that man has no right, under any pretext or in any character, to exercise authority over man; and thence, if you admit it, most legitimately infers the sin of slaveholding. Now, suppose he should come into one of our meetings, Gerrit Smith in the chair, and offer a resolution, ' that this principle, being 'an argument addressed to the understanding and conscience,' and tending, if admitted to ' prove the heinous crime of slaveholding,' it was the duty of every abolitionist to use it, and whoever refused, &c. as above, was guilty of gross inconsistency, &c. Up starts some Orange Scott with, 'Mr. Chairman, I cannot vote for that resolution. 1 must vote against it-1 think non-resistance worse than slavery !'

But, hark! the sonorous and beautiful voice of the any other person to deny the rightfulness' of using it.

But, says Mr. Scott, I object again: this is no

slow way, if I could :- Mr. Pres-i-dent, it is an argument, and, on Gerrit Smith's principle, Mr. Scott ment drawn by men of sense, we are necessarily as not sound and good, and refuses to use it, do I ob-If we suppose Mr. Birney's construction right, - ject to his 'way' of constitutional influence as not that the constitution binds every individual to use 'right and Christian,' and consider myself excused

the nominative and the verb, which your lordship Well, then, suppose the President of Oneida Insti- knows should agree both in number and person, Gar

THE LIBERATOR. Slavery Society, a resolution based on that from which that is lawfully in your power.' Yes, they respond, that is lawfully in your power.' Yes, they respond, all that conscience converge to the convergence converge to the convergence co all that conscience approves. *Conscience,' replies this new leader, placing his microscope over the friends of the Libertaton, who have stood by it in eve-

page, 'I see no word of that kind in the bond.' Yes, they rejoin; but have you considered the happy to know that the number of such is neither few spirit and intention of the framers—the general scope nor small. To their faithfulness and fidelity it is owof the instrument ?- Oh, no ! I have only counted the ing, that the designs of the enemies of this paper have words!

State Anti-Slavery Convention WORCESTER, Oct. 6, 1843. }

Tuesday Night. TO MY EDITORIAL CHAIR:

Up to this hour, you and I have had very little to do with each other since my return in pursuit of the World's Convention on the other side of the wildheaving and awful Atlantic. That Convention, you know, was non est inventus. As soon as I can get through with the numerous engagements which have been imposed upon me, in consequence of my mission,

I hope to occupy you to good purpose.

I write now from Worcester. 'The heart of the Commonwealth' is not yet perfectly sound in relation forts of our enemies to cripple our circulation, this to our great anti-slavery enterprise, though it is in a hope would have been more than realized. As it is, more healthy condition than it was formerly. As to there is reason to fear that there will be a deficiency, the effect of slavery upon the nation, it may be scripturally affirmed that the whole head is sick, and the This result, however, may yet be averted, if our whole heart faint—and from the crown of our head to friends will take hold of the work in season, with a fixed the sole of our foot, we are full of wounds, and brui- determination to accomplish it. The present is a fases, and putrefying sores. But there is some hope of vorable time to pay up old arrearages, and to increase

number of old organized abolitionists, to be present at of those who feel an interest in keeping the paper the State Anti-Slavery Convention in this place. We alive. We therefore call upon TYOU I whose have not had a more pleasant day since the present eye now rests upon this line, to exert yourself vigor year was ushered into existence. As pleasing evilously on our behalf. The evenings are now suffi dence of the change which is gradually taking place ciently long to afford you an opportunity of visiting in public sentiment on the subject of prejudice, I will in public sentiment on the subject of prejudice, I will paper, and to give you the pay IN ADVANCE.

State that no distinction between white and colored paper, and to give you the pay IN ADVANCE.

While the votaries of the corrupt sects and parties of All who behave decently are treated accordingly. There were several colored delegates to the Convention in the cars, but I could not perceive that the feelings of any individual were ruffled on that account. Custom will soon make it, I trust, a matter of course in all our steam boats, stage-coaches, rail-road cars, and other conveyances. The prejudice which persecutes and degrades a brother on account of the color of his skin is manifestly unreasonable, vulgar, unnatural, impious. . It must be abandoned universally in this country, or our republicanism and Christianity will continue to be a jest and by-word. No meeting-house could be obtained for the use

the Convention but the Methodist, which is a small

one, but very neat. The notice of the meeting had

not been given from any of the pulpits in this town. or in any newspaper except the Christian Reflector; so that the inhabitants generally were not apprised of our intention. In consequence of the present political excitement in this State, and the fact that another Convention is to be holden at Springfield on the 8th and 9th inst., I did not anticipate a large meeting. The number of delegates in attendance, however, about 200, which will doubtless be increased to-mor They are fine specimens of genuine, unshackled abolitionism. The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Oliver Johnson, one of the Committee of Arrangements. John M. Fisk, of North Brookfield, was chosen President, and Wm. C. Coffin Secretary, pro tem. A committee of nomination of officers was appointed, a follows :- Oliver Johnson, Wm. Bassett, Wm. B. Earle, N. P. Rogers, and Richard Clapp, who reported the names of the following individuals :- President, Dr. Amos Farnsworth, of Groton; Vice Presidents, John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield; E. L. Capron Uxbridge : N. Johnson, New Bedford : W. Buffum Worcester; Richard Clapp, Dorchester. Secretaries, Wm. C. Coffin, New Bedford; J. S. Wall, Worcester The following persons were appointed a Business Committee:—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, N. P. Rogers Abby Kelley, W. B. Earle, Francis Jackson, Wm. Bassett, Hiram A. Morse, Mary P. Kenney. Severa important resolutions were discussed and adopted with perfect unanimity. But I have not time to go into particulars. Nearly four hundred dollars were into particulars. Nearly four hundred dollars were collected this evening, in pledges and money, in the course of a few minutes. About one hundred dollars was also taken at the Anti-Slavery Fair. It is truly good to be here.

In great haste, I remain.

In great haste, I remain,

number, we have commenced giving the proceedings of the great Manchester meeting. The speech of Mr. T. on that occasion, is worthy of special attention. The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society meet

will be a highly interesting meeting. A Voice from our Colored Friends. The fourth annual meeting of the American Mor-al Reform Society, (composed, we believe, exclu-

ext Wednesday, both morning and afternoon. It

sively of colored persons,) was held in the basement story of the Second African Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, on the 11th of August, and continued in session four days-the venerable James Foster acting as chairman. Among many excellent rosolutions that were adopted on the occasion were the fol-Dear Friends—In pursuance of our duty as a Committee, appointed by the recent Convention of the Friends of Christian Union, held at Groton,

dishonored their society at home, and been regard-less of the rights and feelings of their associates. Resolved, That we regard the principle erroneous, and the practice unjust, of deciding on the right of human beings, to perform deeds of philanthropy, according to the usages of nations, and that if Wm. Lloyd Garrison had acquiesced in the force of Brit-ish usage, he mould have proved himself recreated.

Resolved, That ministers of the Gospel who re-

republicanism.

Resolved, That the taverns and porter houses of Peace, by the spirit of Sectarianism, become the most active promoters of strife and intestine war. Instead of uniting their energies for the promotion corrupting the morals of our young men, and bringing them to untimely graves,—therefore, every person that will keep open these highways to ruin, ought to be entirely discountenanced by every Christian, every parent, and every lover of his country.

Her sons, who are the sworn followers of the Prince of Peace, by the spirit of Sectarianism, become the most active promoters of strife and intestine war. Instead of uniting their energies for the promotion of the great and common cause of Christianity, they are wielded for the overthrow of each other. Wonder the world is unconverted—that infidelity is triumphant—that the gospel is powerless—that religion is usuning—that vice raises its impious

To the Friends of the Liberator. We have a few words to say to those true and tried

ry storm which it has thus far encountered. We are thus far been signally baffled, and to them must we chiefly look for support in time to come. At no time since the Liberator was first issued have the avails of its subscription list been sufficient to defray its expenses, and the deficiency has been generously made up, from time to time, either wholly or in part, by in dividuals who felt a deep interest in preserving its existence. At the commencement of the current volume, an arrangement was entered into by which i was hoped that its expenses would be reduced to : level with its receipts; and if the latter had not been diminished by those unfortunate pecuniary embarrassments which our subscribers have felt in common with others of the community, and by the extraordinary efwhich will have to be made up, as usual, by donations the number of subscribers. As we employ no travel-Heft Boston this morning in company with a choice ling agents, we must rely upon the spontaneous efforts your neighbors and asking them to subscribe for our the day are exerting themselves to the utmost, and spending thousands of dollars, to flood the land with their publications, let it not be said that the friends of Reform are suffering their favorite press to languish for want of support. So strong is our faith in the fi delity and attachment of our present subscribers, that we deem it only necessary to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance, and to remind them that, as there never was a time when a corrupt church and time-serving ministry were doing so much for our destruction, it becomes them to meet their efforts by corresponding exertions to enlarge our circulation and place our paper upon a firm and independent basis. What say you, friends, to a proposition to obtain FIVE HUNDRED NEW SUBSCRIBERS this fall It can be done with the greatest case, if you will only take hold of the matter in earnest. Reader! we ad dress ourselves to TYOU, If and ask you, before you lay down this paper, to resolve to do your part in this labor of love. 'Don't forget the number:' it is FIVE HUNDRED. We will keep tally, and announce

THE GENERAL AGENT

Third Party in Connecticut.

There was a meeting of abolitionists at Hartford Ct., on the 26th of August, to discuss the expediency of organizing a 'third party.' They met at I o'clock P. M. 34 persons were present; adjourned to 1-2 pas 5-8 attended; adjourned to the morning of the 27th

the result. IMMEDIATE is the word !

-17 attended. A motion was made to proceed to nominate a third

party electoral ticket. Eight voted yea, and nine nay. The minority the retired by themselves, (with a stranger who had been in the State only 90 days as their leader,) and had the extreme modesty to nominate a 'third party' list of Presidential electors for the 58,000 electors of the State of Connecticut!!

New-York State A. S. Society. FRIEND GARRISON: I find the following in the

Massachusetts Abolitionist' of yesterday 'New-Vork State Anti-Slavery Society.'- This So-ciety, it will be seen by the letter of brother Goodell below, has fully identified itself, as a society, with

In great haste, I remain,
Your faithful occupant,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Intelligence from England.

By the British steamer Caledonia, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, after a passage of thirteen days and a half, we have received a number of English and Scotch papers, and also a brief epistle from George Thompson. Another large meeting, in English and Scotch papers, and also a brief episte from George Thompson. Another large meeting, in relation to British India, was held in Glasgow on the 13th ult., which was addressed by Mr. Thompson, C. L. Remond, and others, in a very able manner. We shall publish their speeches hereafter. In our present shall publish their speeches hereafter. In our present the proceedings.

On this members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was but \$500!—that, by its proscriptive conduct, several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given, was a several of its oldest and most genereus members attended us rate anniversary meeting:—that the whole amount of money and pledges given and the pledges

Correction.

To the Editor of the Liberator : In my article published in the Liberator, Oct. 21, I stated that Rev. A. G. Bennan was chairman of the meeting which issued the first call for a national convention. In looking over the proceedings of that meeting, published in the Colored American, June 13th, I stand corrected. Though present, he did not preside. My informant was in an error, or I misunderstood him.

Boston, Oct, 5th, 1840.

CIRCULAR. TO THE PRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN UNION IN N. E

its various ramifications, is the cause of God, of lib-erty, and justice,—the basis of all true philanthro-py. Its principles are alike applicable to the peo-ple of every nation, and condition of mankind; throughout every age, and every clime. It embra-tions are distributed with the responsibility of providing for the exigencies of the cause in which we are en-gaged, by employing such agencies and instrumen-talities as are demanded for its advancement and ul-throughout every age, and every clime. It embrapy. Its principles are alike applicable to the people of every nation, and condition of mankind throughout every age, and every clime. It embraces both sexes and every complexion; and fills illimitable space with its power.

Resolved, That we regard the congregation of nations in the city of London, in June last, for the promotion of human freedom, as the first grand the gitimate result of these great principles; and the most august assemblage that has ever been witnessed in the tide of time.

Resolved, That we deferred resolved and illustrious principles were violated and its fame tarnished, by the rejection of women from an equal participation in its proceedings.

Resolved, That the delegates of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to the 'London General Conference' would, by accepting their seats in that distinguished body, (after a portion of their colleagues were excluded on account of their sex) have dishonored their society at home, and been regardless of the rights and feelings of their associates. ery good cause, and the triumph of every righteous principle. Sectarianism is the Church's reproach, and the world's stumbling-block. It stands directly in the way of the improvement and perfection of the former, and the conversion of the latter. It diverts the energies of the Church from their accustomed ish usage, he would have proved himself recreant to and appropriate channel—absorbs the substance of the great principles of his motto, 'Our country is the saints and uses it for its own support and perpettre world—Our countrymen are all man-tuity—and demands the services of thousands of ministers who should be preachers of the gospel in destitute portions of our own and in heathen lands. It has made the Church, which is the proper home Resolved, That ministers of the Gospel who refuse to speak against the evil of slavery, or embrace
the cause of the slaves in their prayers, are unworthy of our confidence, and are recreants to the cause
of Christianity.

Resolved, That we regard the custom of associating Conventions for philanthropic purposes, under
the badge of complexional distinctions, as contrary
to the principles of our Society, and the genius of
republicanism.

head in all parts of the land, and defies the attacks of the few, widely scattered and crippled friends of virtue :-wonder not, then, that the wheels of Reform drag heavily—that every benevolent enterprise expires before its objects are attained, or its triumph is achieved;—wonder not then at the universal disgust of the world with the prevalent religion, nor at gust of the world with the prevalent religion, nor at the little success that attends the presentation of its claims—nor at the fewness and short duration of revivals of religion. It is unreasonable to hope for a better state of things, so long as sectarianism continues. Friends of a pure, holy, union-promoting, love-creating and strife-abjuring religion, will you not come up to the aid of this great and noble cause? A world in ruin, a Church in desolation, enterprises which are the glory of the age, and which are embarrassed and crippled by sectarianism, and fidelity to truth and loyalty to your glorious King—all con-

which are the gory of the age, and which are embarrassed and crippled by sectarianism, and fidelity to truth and loyalty to your glorious King—all conspire to urge you to the work of aiding this cause, so God-like in itself, and so fraught with good to the Church and the world. Shall they appeal to you in vain? We trust not. Act in reference to these considerations as their high importance demands, and you will have the smiles of approving Heaven. But do you inquire, what can you do? We will, in a few words, inform you.

In prosecution of the work assigned us by the Convention at Groton, we have taken the 'Church Reformer,' a spirited and truth-telling little-paper, under our care, with all its pecuniary liabilities; and have made arrangements with S. Hawley to continue to edit it, and also to act as our General Agent in lecturing, procuring Subscribers, collecting funds, &c. This paper and its editor must be sustained. They are indispensable to the progress of the cause. The Committee intend to issue the 'Church Reformer' semi-monthly, if the means will warrant. It is er' semi-monthly, if the means will warrant. It is necessary that there should be 1500 subscribers, to sustain it. This number can be obtained by a little

sustain it. This number can be obtained by a little sacrifice and effort.

The paper will be published regularly, when we have the means to do it. We shall not run ourselves into debt. It is afforded so cheap, that every one, however poor, can take it. We will issue 12 numbers for fifty cents; 24 for \$1. The first three numbers containing as they do no expection of the numbers, containing as they do an exposition of the principles of our cause, and the proceedings of the late Convention, are worth all the 24 numbers are offered for. We want donations, and paying subscribers. Donations of \$5, \$10, \$15, or \$50 would be

bers. Donations of \$5, \$10, \$13, or \$500 when a severy acceptable. And we urge upon the friends of the cause, in different places, to procure subscribers for the 'Church Reformer,' and in that way supercede the necessity of sending agents to do the work. cede the necessity of sending agents to do the work.

The pay must always be in advance. Send your letters on business and donations to J. V. Himes, or Dow & Jackson, 14 Devonshire street, Boston. Dear friends, do what you can, and do it speedily.

Those who want the services of the Editor of the Reformer in the form of lectures, can inform

him by a letter addressed to S. Hawley, Groton, WILLIAM JENKINS. JOSHUA V. HIMES, BENJAMIN HALL, Executive HARRIS COWDRY, JOHN A. COLLINS, PARKER RICHARDSON,

MARRIED-On Thursday evening Oct. 1st, by Rev. J C. Beman, Mr. Charles Antonio I Miss Martha Ann Sumner, both of this city.

NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON FE-MALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Boston Female As-ti-Slavery Society will be held on Wednesday next, the 14th of October, at Marlboro' Chapel, Hall

A Morning Session, commencing at 10, will be oc-

A Morning Session, commencing at 10, will be occupied by reading letters recently received from abroad, by the choice of officers, and other business. The Afternoon Session will commence at 3 at the same place, when the Annual Report will be read.

Members of the Society, and all others interested in the anti-slavery cause, are carnestly requested to be present. There is reason to hope that Arry Kelley, and other friends who have been long absent from us, will attant. will attend.
THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, Pres.

L. M. SEWALL, Rec. S

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A Convention of Anti-Slavery friends will be held at Union Hall in Groton, on Wednesday the 14th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The question of political action in reference to the ensuing election will be considered. Distinguished abolitionists from abroad may be expected to be present, and take part in the discussion. A. S. Societies are requested to send delegates, or rather to come in a body, and all the true friends of the anti-slavery enterprise—all who are opposed to the longer continuance of the blighting rule of slavery in our country—are cardially invited to come to the meeting.

By direction of the Executive Committee of Middlesex Co. A S. Society.

Society Notice. The annual meeting of the Mid-

Society Notice. The annual meeting of the Mid-dlesex County Anti-Slavery Society for the choice of officers will be held at I o'clock at the same place and on the same day of the Convention.
HARRIS COWDRY, Sec'ry.

NORFOLK A. S. SOCIETY: COUNTY MEETING A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, at Walpole, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the First Congregational Meeting-House in Methuen, on Friday, Oct. 16th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., at which the friends of the slave may expect to be interested, as able speakers are expected to meet with us.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting for the choice of officers of the Bristol County A. S. Society, will be held at Fall River, on Tuesday, the 29th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let there be a general raily of the abolitionism of the county. Friends from abroad are invited, and will be expected to attend. The meeting will be an interesting and important one. Let all classes, colors, sexes and ages attend, with hearts filled with love and liberty, remembering those in bonds as bound with them.
CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec Sec.

North End Book Store.

MOSES A. DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson)
has opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hanover St.
where he intends to keep a general assortment of Religious, School, Miscellaneous, auvenite and Toy
Brooks, Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATION-

ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as above, will be furnished at short notice, and as low as at any

Tr Anti-Slavery Books, of all kinds, for sale as bove. 3t. Oct. 9.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

N active and industrious Colored man is desiron A N active and industrious colored man of obtaining a situation as waiter in a private Boarding house in the city. He has been employed in that capacity for several years and can produce the

Dest recommendations.

Also, a young woman, to do the house-work of a family a few miles from the city; one who can come well recommended. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill

Oct. 9.

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS!

DOW and JACKSON, (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC KNAPP,)
BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and can do it on the most reasonable terms. They have just added to their establishment one of the LATEST IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use.

Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly invited to call.

Boston, 1840.—15tf.

H. L. DEVEREUX, Bock and Job Printer,

OF No. 4, Water Street, Boston. 20 THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of various sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the principal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Cards and Fansy Jobs.

March 6, SONG.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT, OF SHEFFIED, ENG. Hurrah for the land of the high and the low, Where the only man safe is the lowest of all ! Where tenpenny Jem sneers at ninepenny Joe, And the low ape the lofty, and pride fears no full ; And Dick, from the pop-shop, looks big as a prince At Tom from the pop-shop a Saturday since

Hurrah for the land where the scab of to-day Claims kindred with ulcers a hundred years old, And new pus turns pale, lest the knife cut away Some Ancient of Fetor, gore-clotted with gold, And lively and lousy with venom, that makes The grubs which it drops upon turn into snakes.

But-Day of the banquet for long-trampled worms, When millions, all hissing and fang'd, will com-Oh, ne'er may'st thou dawn upon horrible forms, That will sweep o'er the isle like the wing of the

Drink horror for wine, under shriek-shaken skies,

And quench thy red light in the glare of their eyes SONG

BY THE SAME.

They sold the chairs, they took the bed, and went A fiend's look after them the husband sent; His thin wife held him faintly, but in vain; She saw the alchouse in his scowl of pain-Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

Upon her pregnant womb her hand she laid, Then stabb'd her living child! and shrick'd, dismay'd-

Ob, why had I a mother! ' wildly said That saddest mother, gazing on the dead-Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

Slowly she turn'd, and sought the silent room-Her last-born child's one dwelling-place and tomb Because they could not purchase earth and prayer, The dear dead boy had long lain coffin'd there ! Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

But that boy hath a sister-where is she? Dying, where none a cherob fall'n may see :-Mother! O come!' she sobs, with stifled groan, In that blest isle, where pity turns to stone-Hurrah for brend-tax'd England

Before the judge, the childless stood amazed, With none to say, 'My Lord! the wretch is crazed Crowds saw her perish, but all eyes were dry; Drunk, in the crowd, her husband saw her die! Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

Around the murderer's wrists they lock the chain: What, tyrant? whom bath Kapine's victim slain : The widow, hunger-stung and sorrow-bent, Who ask'd, with tears, her lodger's weekly rent! Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

O wholesale dealers in waste, want and war! Would that your deeds were written !- and they are Written and graved, on minds and hearts oppress'd; Stamp'd deep, and blood-burnt in, o'er realms unbless'd !-

Hurrah for bread-tax'd England

SONG. BY THE SAME

Bright Word of God! that shinest on high, Beneath his footstool of the sky! Thou say'st he made thee bright for all, For rich and poor, for great and small;

Lo! on the prisoner's dungeon'd eye, Cut off from heaven's warm blasonry, Thy beams of glory cannot fall! Yet say'st thou, light was made for all;

The sons of want and labor sigh For air, for light, and, poison'd, die! Life is to them a funeral pall! Yet say'st thou, light is bright for all;

To thee the lark, the eagle cry, The tiny wren, the little fly ; On thee the seas, the mountains call : Thou say'st, God made thee bright for all, And dost not lie.

WRONG NOT THE LABORING POOR! BY THE SAME.

Wrong not the laboring poor by whom ye live! Wrong not your bumble fellow-worms, ye proud For God will not the poor man's wrongs forgive, But hear his plea, and have his plea allowed

O be not like the vapors, splendor-roll'd, That, sprung from earth's green breast, usurp th Then spread around contagion black and cold.

Till all who mourn the dead prepare to die ! No! imitate the bounteous clouds, that rise,

Freighted with bliss, from river, vale, and plain; The thankful clouds, that beautify the skies, Then fill the lap of earth with fruit and grain.

Yes! emulate the mountain and the flood, That trade in blessings with the mighty deep; Till, soothed to peace, and satisfied with good, Man's heart be happy as a child asleep,

THE LOCUSTRY OF BRITAIN BY THE SAME.

The locustry of Britain Are gods beneath the skies; They stamp the brave into the grave : They feed on Famine's sighs; They blight all homes, they break all hearts, Except, alas, their own ! While a moan and a groat That move th' Almighty's throne, Bring angels' tears in pity down, And move the Eternal throne

The bread-taxry of England, What awful powers they are They make a league with Want and Crime On Plenty they wage war! They curse the land, the winds, the seas; Lord! bave they conquer'd thee! With a frown, looking down, While they curse the land and sea, They rival hell, and libel heav'n, But have not vanquish'd thee.

PROLOGUE TO THE CORN-LAW RHYMES.

BY THE SAME. For thee, my country, thee, do I perform Sternly, the duty of a man born free, Heedless, though ass, and wolf, and venomous worm Shake ears and fangs, with brandish'd bray, at me; Alone as Crusoe on the hostile sea. For thee, for us, for our's, do I upraise The standard of my song! for thine and mine I toll the knell of England's better days; And lift my hated voice that mine and thine May undegrade the human form divine. Perchance that voice, if heard, is heard too late The buried dust of Tyre may wake, and sway Reconquer'd sens : but what shall renovate The dead-alive, who dread no judgment day? Souls, whom the lust of gold hath turned to clay? And what but scorn and slander will reward The rabble's poet, and his honest song? Gambler for blanks! thou play'st an idiot's card; For, sure to fall, the weak attack the strong, Ay, but what strengh is their's, whose might is base

NON-RESISTANCE.

The period has now arrived, when the great experiment of replacing by more moderate penalties the exterminating enactments of former times—has been tried by the test of full experience; and the COMMITTEE of the ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT Society congratulate the public upon the eminent success which has marked the transition from a system of indiscriminate rigour to one of great com-

parative mercy.

In the year 1821, there were 114 executions in England and Wules. In 1828, the number was reduced to 59; in 1836, to 17; and in 1838, it was only 6.

That this change has been effected without diminishing, even in the slightest degree, the security

of the persons and properties of men, is a matter of the clearest evidence, the evidence of actual experience, which cannot be disputed or falsified.

The Government Returns prove, that there have been feiter highway robberies in the last five years, with 5 fewer highway robberies in the last five years, with 5 executions, than in the preceding five years, with 36 executions—that there have been fewer acts of burglary and house-breaking in the last six years, with only 3 executions, than in the preceding six years, when 56 persons suffered death for those crimes; that there has been less horse-stealing in the last nine years, without any execution, than in the preceding nine years, during which, for that offence preceding nine years, during which, for that offence alone, 46 convicts were sent to the scaffold. Whatever experience has been acquired by this

unexampled reform in the administration of public justice, has, at least, been safely and innocently gained. Some hundreds of offenders, had they com-mitted their crimes a few years before, would have died by the hand of the executioner. They have been allowed to live. Life, the only season of repentance, with all its opportunities of regaining the favor of an offended Deity, has been mercifully continued to them; and from this lenity society has derived no injury, no loss. Who then can fail to re-joice at a result so consoling to humanity? One question only remains. Reflecting men will

ask, after so many accumulated proofs of the ineffi-cacy of capital punishment, Why should it be retained at all? Reasoning minds will enquire. Is the ex-ecution of 6 persons in a year so essential to social security, that we must still continue to uphold the revolting machinery of the scaffold?

For murder no less than other crimes, the penalty of

death, as an example, is momentary and of no bene-ficial effect:—it disgusts the good, and brutalizes the bad, who witness the spectacle of man cruelly the bad, who witness the spectacle of man cruelly destroyed by man:—as an act of extreme violence, it teaches violence to the people: as an act of deliberate homicide, it diminishes the regard due to the sanctity of life, and renders murder less revolting to the uninstructed mind. For murder as well as other crimes, it too often leads to impunity through the suppression of evidence by the associates or acquaintance of the criminal who recall at the thought the suppression of evidence by the associates of a quaintance of the criminal, who recoil at the thought of becoming accessary to the death of one, with whom they had formerly lived on terms of familiar

The COMMITTEE invite the attention of the pub The Committee invite the attention of the public to the important fact, that there have been fewer commitments for murder in the last three years, when the executions for that crime were 21, or 7 annually, than in the three years preceding, when the executions were 39, or 13 annually. Similar results have followed the partial disuse of the punishment of death for murder in France and Prussia; and in Relating, the discapting for the control of the same of the punishment of the same in the discapting for the control of the same in and in Belgium, the discontinuance of the capital penalty, during five successive years ending with 1834, was accompanied by a diminution in the number of murders. Thus experience proves, that in order to render the laws against crime reformators

order to reader the laws against crime reformatory they must cease to be revengeful.

It is true the punishment of death is judicially said, like all other punishment, to be, not for revenge but example;—but, as it has notoriously failed in the way of example, what purpose can its infliction serve unless the gratification of revenge? Let it then be entirely repealed, and some punishment substituted which does not shock the natural feelings of mankind, and is therefore more canable of ings of mankind, and is therefore more capable o rm execution! By the abolition of of the laws, and inculcate the sacredness of life on that supreme authority; while the retention of i for murder answers none of the real ends of justice but serves only, by exacting 'blood for blood,' to en-courage a savage spirit of retaliation, in utter vari-ance with the gentle temper of Christianity, and it-self the fruitful parent of atrocious crimes. Parent of atrocious crimes.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Chairman of the Committee
40, Trinity Square, Tower Hill,
London,—1839.

MISCELLANY.

Opinion of Prof. Stuart of Andover, as to the Inspiration of Jesus and the Apostles. But one thing is clear from this, and many other like passages, viz., that the apostles were not uniformly and always guided in all their thoughts, desires and purposes, by an infallible Spirit of inspiration. Had this been the case, how could Paul have often purposed that which never came to pass? Those who plead for such a uniform inspiration, they do in the place which he designated, no trace of the stolen goods were to be seen. Thirty-nine additional lashes were layed upon his fleshless back, with a 'will and design' which baffles all description. He was then dragged up the stairs of his house, which he designated (under the most excruciating torture) as then dragged up the scale of the honor of the days then dragged up the scale of the state of the scale of the that the apostics were uniformly inspired in all which they purposed, said, or did; then we are constrained of course to admit that men acting under the influence of inspiration, may purpose that which will never come to pass or be done; may say that which is hasty or incorrect, Acts xxiii. 3, or do that which the gospel disapproves, Gal. ii. 13, 14. But when this is once fully admited, it makes nothing for the credit due to any man, to affirm that he is inspired; for what is that inspiration to be accounted of, which, even during its continuance, do guard the subject of it from mistake or error? Consequently those who maintain the uniform inspira-tion of the apostles, and yet admit (as they are compelled to do) their errors in purpose, word, and ac-tion, do in effect obscure the glory of inspiration, by reducing inspired and uninspired men to the same

To my own mind nothing appears more certain, than that inspiration, in any respect whatever, was not abiding and uniform with the apostles or any of the primitive Christians. To God's only and well beloved Son, and to him only, was it given to have the Spirit ametros or ou ek metrou, John iii. 34. Al others on whom was bestowed the precious gift of inspiration, enjoyed it only ek metrou. The consequence of this was, that Jesus 'knew no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth;' but all his followers in so far as they were left without the special and miraculous guidance of the Spirit, committed more

or less of error.

This view of the subject frees it from many an most formidable difficulties. It assigns to the Sa-vior the pre-eminence which is justly due. It ac-counts for the mistakes and errors of his apostles. At the same time, it does not detract, in the least degree, from the certainty and validity of the apos-tolic sayings and doings, when these ministers of the gospel were under the special influence of the Spirit of God.' Comment on Romans, pp. 78, 79.

FASHION, that insatiable Moloch, is not content with consecration, by its devotee, of his own soul, purse, and person. It demands that his child shall pass through the fire; that, at whatever risk to his health and intellect, his body shall be converted into a mere clothes-screen for the display of the frivo-lous fancies of the tailor and milliner. Where such a sacrifice has been consummated, it is in vain to look, either for strength of body or vigor of intel-The unfortunate little victim must neither run, climb, wade, roll, nor play. The clothes must neither be torn nor soiled. Every thing must give way to the clothes. And, finally, the child, if he survive, grows up a mere dandy; 'a clothes-wearing man; a man whose trade, office, and existence, consists in the wearing of clothes.' When shall this base idolatry come to an end? When shall the Maletack. the Moloch of Christendom be pulled from his throne, and cast into that fire, wherein so many of his victims have perished. This can be accomplished only by a radical change in female education. Female influence is here, all in all.—Prize Essay on Education, by T. H. Palmer, A. M.

MURDER. We omitted to mention before, the murder of Col. Warren C. Whittaker, of the parish of East Feliciana. By the last Saint Francisville Journal we learn that he was shot in his own yard on the morning of the 7th inst., and expired almost instantly. Four of his negroes have been arrested on suspicion, and are now in jail. The jury of inquest were not agreed as to the perpetrator of the horrid assassination. His remains were attended to the grave by the mosonic fraternity, the military companies of Jackson, and a large concourse of citizens.—New Or-leans Picayune.

Last Moments of Lady Hester Stanhope. I repaired, says the physician from whom our in-formation is derived, as speedily as possible to her apartment. The smoky flame of a flickering lump

apartment. The smoky flame of a flickering lamp at the other end of the room, lighted up at intervals Lady Hester's pale and distorted features. By the bed-side sat an old negress, her faithful companion, who, covering her face with her hands, uttered long hoarse howls. I might almost call them, like those of a tiger in the desert. Hearing my step, the poor creature turned round, and whispered anxiously. creature turned round, and whispered anxiously, 'Oh, do be careful, sir! Don't disturb her!'

cone to tell me that my army is drawn up in marching order. Are the troops all in good spirits? Oh, I know they are! It is a glorious night, is it not, my gallant army? Oh, what delight to march at the head of their bold battalions, to rule over the thousands of my warriors! I mean to-why do you look so strangely at me? You seem in pain, doc

tor—what is the matter?

'Oh, nothing, madam,' was my answer; but I am only astonished to find that your ladyship retains so much excitability of mind. You are hardly strong enough yet to bear the fatigues of a campaign. You really must keep at home for a few days; afterwards you can carry out your ideas of conquest and em-

'Ah, you too,' she answered reproachfully. 'But you are mistaken, I assure you, doctor; you have fallen into the same mistake with Zecca. Only see how strong I am—'

With these words she raised slowly and by great With these words she raised slowly and by great exertion her white, transparent hand, to reach a spoon placed on the table by her bed-side. She then lifted up the spoon, evidently with pain and effort, and seemed to collect all her strength to raise it to her head—but the spoon fell from her hand, she fainted, and I thought she was dead. She continued for a long time in this state, but towards midday she rallied a little, her lips were less pallid, her glassy eye recovered a little of its former fire, she seemed animated with new strength, and her attendglassy eye recovered a little of its former are, she seemed animated with new strength, and her attend-ants indulged once more in strong hopes of her re-covery. I could not deceive myself, however; this apparent rallying of nature, I knew too well, was nly the last flicker of an expiring lamp, and so it roved—a few minutes afterwards, Lady Hester

breathed her last, without a groan.
Such was the end of this famous woman, whose name has been spread through the whole oriental

Brutal Murder at Dabuque.

The Galena Gazette of the 9th publishes an ex ract from a letter written at Dabuque on the 6th, riving the details of one of the most shocking murers on record. Were it not that the editor vo es for the respectability of the writer, we should be inclined to hope that the circumstances have all been exaggerated. The account says:—

'I have just witnessed one of the most disgrace-ful, and barbarous, and inhuman murders ever perpe-trated in the lead mines. There was a negro man living here by the name of Nat, an old resident, whose principal occupation was that of waiting upor the gentlemen of the town, and whose wife followed the business of washing. They were both considered very useful, though Nat, it was said, would oc casionally take, without leave, sundry little articles such as tobacco, cigars, stockings, &c., which was no doubt, the result of a very intimate acquaintance with those who employed him. A few days since, it was heralded through the town, that a quantity of clothing had been stolen from a fellow whose reputation is not very enviable. Poor Nat was immediated ately suspected of the theft, and the collection of mob was speedily effected, consisting of all th mob was speedily effected, consisting of all the

'loafers' and 'grog-bruisers' of the town.

The victim was dragged from his house and conveyed down to the beach in front of the town, amidst the shouts of a drunken multitude, and tied to a post—his back bared, and full three hundred were dealt out to him, 'well laid on' in good byle. During the infliction of this most awful and brutal punishment, he was made to confess in such a manner as to contradict himself, which gave a new impulse to the scene, and their merciless cruelties were continued until his back was literally flayed—cut to pieces. He was then loosed, after before, no traces of the stolen property could be found. In consequence of this, another 'dose' was laid upon his raw and quivering back—horrid! horrid!!—to which he appeared insensible. He then, in a feeble voice, named a place on the bluff as the deposite of the things, but begged that they would let him lay down and rest before proceeding with them, as he felt sick, and very feeble. This was denied him; and with oaths and curses, such as were calculated 'to kindle the wrath of the Deity.' were calculated to kindle the wrath of the Deny,
he was partly led and partly dragged to the bluff.
What they did to him there, I do not know, as I did
not follow them. The stolen property was not
found, and the miserable and ill-fated creature was
brought to his house a cold, inanimate corpse, with
his back broken, and his ribs and sides all store in? The humanity of the mob, after death had relieved their victim, may be inferred from the fact, that they brought him upon two poles to his house!

Every body is aware of the disgustingly filthy places in which hogs are kept, and of the still more disgusting offal on which they are usually fed; but few, we fear, are aware of the extent to which they become diseased before they are considered suita-ble for food. But let any one meditate upon and examine the subject for a moment, and we think he will ever after have little relish for such a delicious luxury as a piece of—startle not, reader, for we must speak the truth, though our own feelings revolt against it—scrofulous and ulcerated hog!! There is scarcely a hog now butchered which is not literally rotten with scrofula and ulcers. The very fut which is thought so much of, and to produce which so much pains is taken, is nearly all disease, and no more fit to enter the human stomach than the most loathsome subtance imaginable. Yet people consider it one of the greatest luxuries for food with which this world abounds! But O, deliver us from it, and give us the healthy fruits and vegetables with which a benevolent Creator has so liberally supplied this beautiful world, and we will not envy the porkeater, with his cutaneous eruptions and scrofulous affections, but rather pity his blindness and ignorance.—Health Journal.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. Fanny Elssler proposes to give to the Bunker Hill Monument Association \$1000, 'or her professional services, at the discretion of the President and Committee.' If Americans cannot erect monuments to the memory of their sires without aid from foreign dancing girls, in our opinion the stones had better be left in the quarry. The donation would be more appropriately applied towards the support of Alms Houses and Prisons. Madame E's indecent exhibitions cannot fail to increase the number of inmates in these institutions, and it is but reasonable that she should contribute something for their support. In regard to the profits something for their support. In regard to the profits of her business, a late London paper says

'Fanny Elssler is so satisfied with her reception among the Americans, that she is determined to break all European engagements for a year at least in which period she will have received upwards of 10,000 pounds.—New-York Journal of Commerce.

ANECDOTE. The late Rev. Dr. ANCEDOTE. The late kev. Dr. of a neigh-boring town, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previous bought a load of wood of one of the officers of the church, and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the subject.— Any man that will sell 7 feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat !'

A writer in the Newark Advertiser, thus con- TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE, cludes 'A Chapter on Old Women:

Yet, amid all the sarcastic severities of those who placid serenity which shines in the face of the old is a type of repose, after all the storms of life, amid that haven whose end is the grave. In every family circle an aged female is a blessing and a stay. What though the unlovely attributes of age have usurped the place of beauty, and no longer develope those charas and attractions which in youth formed of woman's devoted it. age seated by some foundaries sale, where murrituding is melodious, is yet mournful. To the aged, the days of delight are over; youth, and love, and tender joys, are gone from them forever. Old women are 'sacre I' to many. In every family home, and around every hearth, their 'household' words are venerable and oracular. Their voices have a minute metally where achieves a species of the word with quiet melody, whose echoings fill every room with happiness; and if age be oft-times dark and unloveand a fretful disappointment ruffle the serene, lm hours of fading life—oft-time, also, do we meet with those in whom repining has no voice of complaint, of wailing, and whose hearts are calmed and purified by that inward 'peace which passeth all understanding.'

THEE UITUN UUUDS.

CALICOES.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins, 4-4 wide.

do do Canton Flannel.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS. We have always con A HINT TO THE GIRLS. We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all donestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that small kind usually found in shallow waters. The surest way of securing a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. A telegraph worked by electricity is in operation on the Great Western Railway, between Drayton and Paddington in Eng-land, by which news is conveyed at the rate of two hundred thousand miles per second, or eight thou-sand times quicker than light travels during the same period. Electrical currents passing through toils of copper wire placed immediately behind some magnetic needles, are made to operate upon a same period. Electrical currents passing through toils of copper wire placed immediately behind some magnetic needles, are made to operate upon a circular series of twenty letters, which indicate such terms, either separately or collectively, as they have been arranged to represent. This telegraph will act day and night, in all states of the weather, and with such rapidity that one minute only is required.

Sent Toni, near Enterscess—

Rev. Silas Aiken, Bradford Sumner, Esq. Rev. O. A. Skinner, Hon. Rufus Choate, Fredesick Smith, Esq. P. Several letters, for general perusal, are left a with such rapidity that one minute only is required. with such rapidity that one minute only is required for the communication of thirty signals.

ITEMS.

BRUTAL ASSAULT. Mr. English, editor of the Boston Herald, was assaulted in his office, on Saturday, the 29th ult. by a son of Mr. Pelby, manager of the National Theatre, and severely beaten. The Times, extra, says:

Mr. English, upon examination, was found to be seriously injured. His collar and vest were covered with blood which had see here.

were bruised and disfigured. But the most dangerous injury was inflicted on his stomach and ribs. During the whole afternoon, he suffered much pain in his left side, raised blood from his lungs, and was exceedingly weak and feeble. He was taken immediately before the Police Court, and entered a complaint against his assailant, and a warrant issued by Judge Rogers for his arrest. Mr. English then suffered so much from his wound and injuries that it was necessary to take him directly to his lodgings, where it is feared he will be confined for some weeks.

human inhabitant of the sea, called seals. They are even more like men than monkeys are, and live in social communities, and display great sagacity and mutual affection. The females are specially interesting in their duties to the young; and among some species but one male and one female live together, while in others polygamy is practised with regular family government. For the sake of oil, man is their merciless destroyer. The smaller species are called sea-calves, and the larger, or ursine, sea horses. They are often mistaken for the fabulous creature, the mermaid.

New Description of Cotton. A new species of Cotton has been discovered by Mr. L. C. Hornsby, of Covington, La. He says the bush grows from 8 to 10 feet high, branching out in proportion, and producing from 2 to 3 thousand pounds to the acre. This cotton is of long staple, and of very fine texture. He thinks it as fine as ordinary silk. He says one seed was found two years since in a chest of tea, imported from China; he planted it, and saved the seed which was its production, planted them, and now offers a few was its production, planted them, and now offers a few for sale. If this cotton proves as good as represented, we can then count upon a new era in the cultivation of the great staple.—N. O. Bulletin.

RUSAWAY TAKES. The Vermillionville Gladiator hour.' the apprehension of Don Louis, the son of John Louis, the leader of the intended revolt; he was arrested on or near the Bayou Chene, in the parish of St.
Martin; he has been for some time in the woods with
his father, and we have every reason to believe that
John Louis is somewhere near the same Bayou.—
Ibid.

The Banner of Liberty, a paper which was started at Montpelier, Vermont, last month as an organ for the friends of Independent Nominations, has been Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store. discontinued, the amount of patronage being quite in-sufficient to meet the expense of publication, which, for four months, would he about three hundred dol-lars.—Voice of Freedom. Roger Williams declared that the worst statute

the English code was that which enforced attendance upon the parish Church. To compel men to unite with those of a different creed, he regarded as an open violation of their natural rights. No one should be with those of a different creed, he regarded as an open violation of their natural rights. No one should be bound to worship, or, he added, 'To maintain a wor-ship against his own consent.' A letter from South America, received in New

buryport, states that the small pox had desolated the city of Panama, the population having been reduced by it from upwards of 20,000 to less than one half. Almost every family in the city had suffered by it, and the inhabitants had no knowledge of any means to stay its progress. HONESTY OF A BANKRUPT. The Philadelphia Na

tional Gazette states that a gentleman who failed in business in that city some ten years ago, has since, by his industry and enterprise, met with great success, and lately he sent to each of his old creditors a check for principal and interest of his old debts, and paid all off, comprising an amount of about fifty thousand dollars.

An English preacher at the Bishop of Lincoln's vis itation, in 1818, chose for his text, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace, good will towards men;' and after his exordium proposed as the subject of his discourse; 'to examine the dodtrines of Calvin as laid down in his Institutes!!'

On the road between New Haven and Humphreys-ville there is a guid--post with the following lucid in-scription:—**ELLIVSVERHFRUH.' The puzzle is solved by spelling the letters backward. To read them as they stand, the traveller must, like the Irishman, stand on his head.

It is stated that in the year 1839, the imports from the island of Cuba, exceeded \$12,500,000; an amount greater by one quarter than all our imports from Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Peru and Chill paried.

Melancholy. A boat containing six boys was up-set on Sunday on the Schuylkill near Coates street whatf, and four of the six unfortunately drowned. The latest British papers tell of a similar accident, by which eleven youths perished.—Philadelyhia Nat.

The newspapers announce the death of Mr. Elihu F. Marshall, of the Genevee Farmer. He was the author of a spelling book which was for many years highly popular. He died at Rochester, on the 20th ultimo. It was well said that he who writes against th abuses of the age in which he lives, must depend upon the generosity of the few for his bread, and the mal-ice of the many for his fame.

The exports of tea from China to Great Britain du ing the year were variously estimated at from 25,000, 900lb. to 30,000,000lb.—London Times.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence has resigned his seat the present Congress, on secount of ill health, and de-clines being considered a candidate for the next,

ompelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inscrted with pivot or on gold plate form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and durable manner. Terms low and all operations war-anted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens o plate work and mineral Teeth. 34—cp3m.

FREE COTTON GOODS.

Printed and Plain Pongees. Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knie

and WORSTED GOODS.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to,
CHARLES WISE,
North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth
Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2. REMOVAL.

FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M. D.,

(Homeopathetic Physician and Practical Sur-AVING practised his profession eight years, has removed from Taunton to Boston, and taken house 39 Front, near Eliot street.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC,

FOR 1841, I's just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25 Cornhill, at the following prices,

day, the 29th ult. by a son of Mr. Pelby, manager of the National Theatre, and severely beaten. The \$30 per thousand, \$3 50 per hundred, 50 cents a Son per thousand, \$3 50 per hundred, 50 cents a barriously injured. His collar and vest were covered with blood, which had gushed from his mouth, nose, and ears! His lower jaw was dislocated, and was much swollen, and other parts of his mouth and face were bruised and disfigured. But the most dangerous individual control of the popular objections are successful. anti slavery cause, as most of the popular objections to immediate and unconditional emancipation are con-sidered in the author's clear, logical and caustic style. Let there be no delay in procuring a copy; and when it is purchased, don't throw it aside, to be used only to ascertain the time of the sun's rising and setting, but at once read it through attentively. When you but at once read it through attentively. When you have done this, you will feel like co-operating with a few friends to put a copy into every family in your re

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. One man says: 'We shall obtain many more.' 'I shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting.'

by the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think it is just what we have needed for some time.'

Another:—' I received the first No. of the Month-Another:—'I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as many as I could, and find it meets with general approbation. We think it will do more good than the 'Cradle of Libetty,' being so cheap that every one can take it if they wish.'

Says another:—'I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more.

procure more. It has been favorably noticed in several of the anti

slavery newspapers. The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chap-man, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year.

of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for subcribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the

tour.'

Price 37 1-2 cts. per copy for the year. But to be sent to the address for one dollar.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

A. S. JORDAN, Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Buston.

Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patierns and sizes.

Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Puncy Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large va-Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Calf Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brushes of all kinds; Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Purse Clasps; Rizors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Purses; Games and Toys, Fancy Stationary; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church; Tooth Powder; Peruvian do. storative : Church's Tooth Powder : Peruvian do. To Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or ranged.

Aug. 14, 1849.

TO WHIG LADIES.

THE Subscriber has manufactured a new article containing appropriate devices and adapted in sie to present fashions, which he calls the LOG-CABIN LACE COMB. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street.

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK. THE Academical Year commences the second Mon-day in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the

year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house built expressly for the accommodation of about TWERTY rupils, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring,

\$50.
Turrion, (per quarter) English or Classical branch es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher, Miss Yovse, who boards in the family,) \$5; Drawing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr Vautis, from England. Teacher of Italian and French Mr. LANZA, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistan Principal. Miss Sangen, Assistant Pupil. D. MACK, Principal. Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

JOHN CURTIS, Jr., Tailor, No. 6 Ann St., 3d door from Union St. Boston CONSTANTLY on hand, a general assortmen READY MADE CLOTHING, which will sold at prices to suit the times.

Also.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Hdkfs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c.

N. B. Garments of every description cut and made
to order, at short notice, and in the best manner.

June 10.

24. 3m. New Books.

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill REEDOM'S LYRE. - A new Anti-Slaver To who the paper.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Ilyan Book, compiled with great care, and just from the New-York paess. Price 37 1-2 cents.

FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Sentiments of the Free—A collection of original pieces of poetry and prome. Pullished at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mn. May's Discourses, on the Life and character of Charles Follon—Delivered before the Massach setts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marthoro' Chapt Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interest.

inserted the Note.
Inving transfe Mr. Garrey, 1840, the re now under titles, consist is Jackson, as, Edmund NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of M
and Tolman, has taken the store recently,
by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress ongress Street, nearly opposite the old st He will constantly be supplied with a sortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILORS
GOODS, which will be sold at the very la

prices.

By particular personal attention to all departs of the business, he will be able to execute all o in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The pate of his friends and of the public is respectfully as

BOSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

BOSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Established in Building No. 5, Juckson Place.

THIS Academy was opened for the reception of pupils on the 3d day of August, 1840, under the general superintendence of FRANCIS K. PIERCE, A. M. as Principal, and Miss Helen R. Eastman as Vice Principal. Miss Ensiman hasbeen for several years past, Principal of the Pemale Academy in Lowell, which, under her superintendence, attained the highest rank as a school for the thorough and seconplished education of young ladies. The course of instruction in this Academy will be of the most burough character, conducting the pupil from elementary principles through all the higher branches of education, by a steadily progressive improvement. It is desired. an eminent degree to induce habits of reflection, and to expand and invigorate the intellectual powers. The utmost attention will be paid to the most attention of the heart, and the formation of graceful and elegan manners. Nothing sectarian in its character will be inculcated.

In addition to the daily exercises of the school, to continuous are emanged in delicer, we also the school of the school.

In addition to the daily exercises of the school, tre gentlemen are engaged to deliver weekly lectures—one upon Mental Philosophy, and the other upon Belles Lettres, Composition, &c.

In addition to the other advantages which the Academy affords, the Principal has, by much earlien, obtained Mr. Heilge's garden, for the especial use of the young ladies connected with the Seminary, as a promenade, in their hours of recreation and amusement.

The proprietor intends to embellish it with many fine paintings, in addition to those which he now last.

The proprietor intends to embettish it with mat fine paintings, in addition to those which he now fine paintings, in addition to those which he now to and also to preserve it in the highest state of edition during the custing year. In the neatness and eder of its arrangement—the heauty and raive plants—and the retirement of its situation, being cated in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, and the proprietor with a complex cated in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, and the proprietor with a complex cated in the immediate vicinity of the Academy. will admit of comparison with a in this city.

The pupil will not only be enabled to inhale

pure and refreshing breeze, so desirable to those fined to study, but will also be supplied with an facilities in the study of Botany which are difficult obtain in a city It will be conducive both to health and cheerfulness of the young lades, and lead them to love and reverence the Deity who provided us with so many opportunities of pleasin the eye and gratifying the laste.

Parents that have daughters to educate are respectfully invited to visit the school

Applicants for admission to the Academy or for an further information, are referred to the Principal at the school.

further information, are referred to the Principal at h Academy, or at 8, Avon place.

The Principal has permission to refer, as to his character, and qualifications, and mode of instruction to the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, No. 3, Mount Veno Place; Rev. S. Aiken, No. 67 Temple street; Abn ham W. Fuller, Esq., No. 31 Court street.

FRANCIS K. PEIRCE, A. M. Principal, Miss HELEN R. EANTMAN, Vice Principal, Miss O. P. EANTMAN, Teacher of Music Miss M. M. RANDALL, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

LOUIS M. F. MIGNAULT, Teacher of French NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON.

THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will co Wednesday the 9th of Sept. next. The design of this Institution is to prep The design of this Institution is to prepare Femble for teaching. Applicants can be admitted during an part of the Term, provided they can join a class.

The conditions of entrance are, 1. Certificate good moral and intellectual character; 2. Agr fly years at least; 3. Professed intention of becoming teacher; 4. Satisfactory examination in the common branches. The shortest time of continuance whithe school is one year; but qualified pupils may let leave of absence to teach during the Summer Tem.

Tuition graiis. Board \$2 per week.

C. PEIRCE, Principal.

Lexington, Aug. 12. tNI.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK. C ENTLEMEN visiting New York, either transic by or for a considerable time, who have no tiality for an atmosphere recking with the fune alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant, quiet, or fortable house during their stay, at the Temporat House 106 Barclay street, near the centre of busin and within a few minuies' walk of all the Steam Landings. The location is one of the most desir in the city; the house new, spacious and commanderable force though vergetable, and prepared with and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be found

acceptable, and embracing every variety de the undeprayed appetite. Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME. SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY,

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEE No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come in this house, will have their choice of ships and the highest wages. GENTEEL BOARD.

At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. FOUR lower and several upper chambers wit FOUR lower and several upper chambers wint vacated by gentlemen resuming their country sa on the first of April. Several single rooms any taken immediately. The suits of rooms are cominent for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence possessing the advantages of a large yard, and piet to go good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms shower bath, ect. Surangers visiting the city, preferring private accommodations, are invited to call.

13-tf.

1. E. FULLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber been duly appointed Administrator, with the annexed, of the Estate of Amy Jackson, late of the County of Sudfolk, widow, deceased, and taken upon himself that trust, by giving bond as law directs. And all persons having demands the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same: and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to S. E. SEWALL, Administrates.

Boston, August 17, 1840. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

Massachusetts.—William Loring, Sandgich; B
Freeman, Breester; — Ezekiel Thatcher, Barnshike
and Yermouth; — R. F. Wolleut, Dennis; —George 0
Harmon, Harcerhill; — Joseph Brown, Andret: —Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetonen; — John Clement, Tourse
end.

Rhode-Island.—Wm. Adams, Partucket; —Wm
Aplin, Providence; — George S. Gould, Harwith. Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Merseix, S. Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Brooklyn. S. Cowles, Hariford;—Peter Osborn, Nov.-Harrs. Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norwich;—John S. Hall, Est.

Hampton.

New-York.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Rassalaer, New-York City;—Charles S. Morton, illeany:
James C. Fuller, Skancateles;—John H. Barker, Pari,
—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marriell,

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany; -1 B. ashon, Pittsburg; -M. Preston, West Grove; -16-PENSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegan, Pesson, Pettsburg;—M. Presson, West Gree;—Isseph Fulton, Jr. Snean;—Thomas Peart, Enterprise;
Thomas Hambleton, Russelleille;—B. Kent, Andre i Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C. A. Berd, Eric, Eric Co.;—James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia. Chicamas Boyle, Cincinnati;—Charles Olcat, Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harrenghorg;—Aburt G. Kirk, Barrywille;—William Hills, Oberlin;—Joseph Austin, Atteater;—Lot Holmes, New Lisban;—Joseph A. Duwdale, Cortexille.

A. Dugdale, Cortsville. Remittances by idail.— A Postmaster may excluse money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself. FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

TP Agents who remit m oney should always 6.88 nate the persons to whom it is to be credited

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